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China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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20 April 1984

CHINA REPORT
POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

CONTENTS

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

GENERAL

RENMIN RIBAO Hails Li Xiannian Asian Visit (Editorial; RENMIN RIBAO, 24 Mar 84)	1
Article on Mrs Thatcher's Visit to Hungary (Zhou Wen; SHIJIE ZHISHI, No 5, 1 Mar 84)	3
UN Condemns Chemical Weapons Use in Iran-Iraq War (XINHUA, 31 Mar 84)	6
Turkey, Malaysia Urge Soviet, SRV Withdraw's (XINHUA, 4 Apr 84)	8

UNITED STATES

Mondale Wins New York Democratic Primary (XINHUA, 4 Apr 84)	9
U.S. Group Notes 'Difficult Situation' of Blacks (RENMIN RIBAO, 3 Apr 84)	10

Briefs

U.S. Delegation Visits Fujian	11
-------------------------------	----

NORTHEAST ASIA

Hu Yaobang To Visit DPRK Early May (XINHUA, 27 Mar 84)	12
---	----

Pyongyang Rebuilds Sino-Korean Friendship Tower (Li Tu, Qu Benjin; XINHUA Domestic Service, 30 Mar 84)....	14
Briefs	
Sihanouk Condemns SRV Intrusion	16
SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC	
Reportage on SRV 'Intrusion' Into Thailand (XINHUA, various dates).....	17
Intruding Vietnamese Repulsed	
Thai Troops Battle SRV Forces	
Thailand Protests to UN	
U.S. Ambassador Affirms Support	
Thailand Protests Military Incursions	
Singapore Foreign Ministry Statement	
Malaysian Foreign Ministry Statement	
Philippine Foreign Ministry Statement	
35 SRV Soldiers Killed	
Thai Foreign Minister on Incursion	
Thach's 'Excuse' for SRV Not Leaving Kampuchea (XINHUA, 28 Mar 84).....	23
Singapore Foreign Minister on Kampuchea Problem (XINHUA, 31 Mar 84).....	25
Sittithi Speaks at Airport on Return to Bangkok (XINHUA, 3 Apr 84).....	26
Briefs	
SRV Military, Political Setbacks	27
KGB Possibly Recruiting Diplomat	27
Provincial Capital Captured	27
Vietnamese Killed in Kampuchea	28
USSR, SRV Advisers Killed	28
NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA	
Briefs	
'Arafat Invited to Visit	29
WESTERN HEMISPHERE	
Latin American Independence From Superpowers Urged (XINHUA, 4 Apr 84).....	30

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Birth Rate Said Under Control in Beijing
(XINHUA, 28 Mar 84)..... 31

REGIONAL AFFAIRS

EAST REGION

Han Peixin Addresses Jiangsu Secretaries' Meeting
(Jiangsu Provincial Service, 29 Mar 84)..... 33

Huang Huang Describes Developing Anhui Rural Economy
(Huang Huang; RENMIN RIBAO, 28 Mar 84)..... 34

Explanation of Shangrao Persecution of Intellectuals
(Zhao Xiangru; RENMIN RIBAO, 9 Feb 84)..... 40

Shangrao Discrimination Toward Intellectuals Corrected
(Zhao Xiangru; RENMIN RIBAO, 10 Feb 84)..... 43

Commentary on Shangrao Intellectuals Discrimination Case
(RENMIN RIBAO, 9 Feb 84)..... 44

Briefs

Zhejiang Provincial Amity Committee 46

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

Hunan Official on Eliminating 'Leftist' Effects
(Hunan Provincial Service, 4 Apr 84)..... 47

Meeting on Aid to Minority Nationalities' Areas
(Guangdong Provincial Service, 5 Apr 84)..... 49

Non-Party Intellectuals Appointed to Posts
(RENMIN RIBAO, 10 Feb 84)..... 51

Briefs

Hainan Election Work Circular 53

Symposium on Building Civilization 53

NORTH REGION

Officials Report at People's Congress Plenum
(Tianjin City Service, 3 Apr 84)..... 54

Conference on People's Congress Election Held (Nei Monggol Regional Service, 30 Mar 84).....	57
Officials Pay Last Respects to Guo Xinglai (SHANXI RIBAO, 19 Mar 84).....	59
Tianjin CPPCC Committee Session Opens 1 Apr (Tianjin City Service, 2 Apr 84).....	60
Hebei Leaders Take Part in Arbor Day Activities (HEBEI RIBAO, 13 Mar 84).....	61
Readjustment of Hebei Normal School Leadership (Tan Feng, Xue Wenru; RENMIN RIBAO, 16 Feb 84).....	62
Briefs	
College Enrollment Highest Ever	64
NORTHWEST REGION	
Intellectuals Reported Suppressed in Xian (Liu Binyan, Yuan Chungan; RENMIN RIBAO, 25 Feb 84).....	65
TAIWAN	
CHINA POST Criticizes ROK Sports Authorities (Editorial; CHINA POST, 9 Apr 84).....	69
Minister Urges Closer Ties With U.S. Businesses (CNA, 8 Apr 84).....	70
CHINA POST Supports National Defense Budget (Editorial; CHINA POST, 2 Apr 84).....	71
Briefs	
Executive Yuan Gives Position	73
HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA	
Hubei Provincial Party Consolidation Work (MING BAO, 15 Feb 84).....	74
Guangdong Liaison Groups Sent To Aid Consolidation (MING BAO, 16 Feb 84).....	76

GENERAL

RENMIN RIBAO HAILS LI XIANNIAN ASIAN VISIT

HK240712 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 24 Mar 84 p 1

[Editorial: "A Successful Visit"]

[Text] President Li Xiannian has completed his state visits to Pakistan, Jordan, Turkey, and Nepal. This successful visit fully attained its predicted goal of "promoting understanding, learning from each other, deepening friendship, and developing cooperation," and has written an important page in the history of friendly exchanges between China and the countries of the Third World, especially with the countries of Asia.

That President Li Xiannian was accorded lavish hospitality and warm welcome by the leaders and peoples of the countries he visited, and the whole trip was imbued with a warm and friendly atmosphere, fully shows the sincere feelings and deep friendship of the peoples of these countries for China. We extend profound tribute and thanks to them.

Comrade Li Xiannian's first visit abroad, to four Asian countries, since becoming president shows the importance that China attaches to strengthening relations of friendship and cooperation with the countries of Asia. These countries have, historically, long had friendly exchanges with China; later, they had similar historical experiences and have worked to develop their national economy since gaining national independence. It is our common hope to develop relations of friendship and cooperation on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. The traditional friendship between China and the countries of Asia has developed anew as a result of this visit. In the talks between President Li Xiannian and the various national leaders, guest and hosts all emphasized their hopes for mutual support and strengthened cooperation in preserving national sovereignty and independence and developing the national economy, and so on. This is of major significance for our country in further developing relations of friendship and cooperation with these and with other Asian countries, and indeed with the entire Third World.

In the contacts between President Li and the national leaders, they all repeatedly declared their common stand in opposing hegemonism and preserving world peace. The current international turmoil is entirely due to superpower rivalry for hegemony. We developing countries need a peaceful environment

in order to build our countries. The principled stand taken by President Li and the national leaders regarding the current international situation and the preservation of world peace reflected the unanimous aspirations of the peoples of the Third World, and is bound to have an extremely far-reaching effect on the future world situation and on peace and stability.

The part played by the developing countries in Asia has been continually growing since the beginning of the 1980's. At the same time, hegemonism is daily stepping up its activities in Asia. All the hot spots in the world that are the focus of attention are in Asia. This situation requires that the countries of Asia strengthen unity and promote cooperation in order to frustrate hegemonist aggression and expansion and preserve peace and security in Asia. During his visit, President Li Xiannian and the leaders of the Asian countries took a broad and long-term view and reached unanimous understanding on international issues of common concern. This was of great help for strengthening the unity of the peoples of Asia for the struggle against hegemonism.

President Li Xiannian has concluded his visit to four Asian countries. The rich fruits of this visit are bound to lead to still sounder development of ties of friendship and cooperation in all fields between China and the countries of the Third World.

CSO: 4005/510

GENERAL

ARTICLE ON MRS THATCHER'S VISIT TO HUNGARY

HK261458 Beijing SHIJIE ZHISHI in Chinese No 5, 1 Mar 84 pp 3-4

[Article by Zhou Wen: "Why Did the 'Iron Lady' Visit Hungary?"]

[Text] From 2 to 5 February 1984 British Prime Minister Mrs Thatcher visited Hungary. That was the first visit by a British prime minister to Hungary in history, and it was Mrs Thatcher's first visit to a Warsaw Pact country after she came to office 4 years ago. Mrs Thatcher, who is nicknamed the "iron lady", had always assumed a tough approach toward the Soviet Union. This time, her visit to Hungary was an extraordinary political move and could not but arouse attention from the world community.

Why was Mrs Thatcher so interested in Hungary? The answer can be found in the 1983 world situation. The outstanding characteristic of East-West relations in 1983 was tension and deadlock, with the spotlight on the breakdown of all talks between the United States and the Soviet Union on nuclear disarmament and balanced force reductions in Europe and the deployment of new missiles by both superpowers in Europe. All this showed that a new round of the arms race was begun. In the development of this tense situation, Mrs Thatcher had consistently been the Western leader who most closely followed U.S. policy. However, like other West European countries, Britain is also situated in the central region in the rivalry between the two superpowers and stands in the forefront of the East-West confrontation. Once a war breaks out European countries, including Britain, will be the first victims. Therefore, most small and medium-sized countries, whether they are in the West or in the East, are concerned over the tense U.S.-Soviet confrontation. Many of these countries have carried out diplomatic activities between the East and the West in an attempt to ease the tension and to raise their international status. Romania and Greece have issued a joint statement to oppose the deployment of nuclear weapons. Canadian Prime Minister Trudeau has visited a number of nuclear powers to explain his peace proposal. East Germany and West Germany have increased their bilateral contacts. All this shows their peace efforts. That was the international background against which Mrs Thatcher visited Hungary. Of course, Mrs Thatcher's visit also met the needs of Britain's domestic politics. In order to offset some setbacks she recently incurred in domestic politics, she needed to "open wider the door of her policy toward the East" so as to advance her prestige at home and abroad. The results of the visit also showed that Britain and

Hungary stressed discussing ways to ease East-West relations while dealing with general bilateral matters.

Mrs Thatcher's visit to Hungary was an important step for readjusting her policy toward the Soviet Union. It can be said that the intention of this trip was an overture of peace to the Soviet Union. However, when one is to readjust his policy, he cannot afford a rapid change. It was not then a suitable time to make an official visit to the Soviet Union. Moreover, after the breakdown of U.S.-Soviet nuclear talks, Moscow was sitting tight and was unlikely to extend an invitation to Mrs Thatcher. So Britain chose Hungary, an "ideal bridge in East-West relations" among East European countries. Hungary has a "special" position, reflected in its comparatively good economic situation and comparatively stable political situation. Hungary has many contacts with the West and maintains good relations with the Soviet Union. Last year British-Hungarian relations were definitely improved after the British foreign secretary's visit to Budapest. Britain offered Hungary some economic benefits, and Hungary also showed its "understanding" of Britain's position of agreeing to the deployment of American intermediate-range missiles on its territory. In the eyes of the Soviet Union, Britain is the "number two power" in the West and also possesses some nuclear weapons, thus having a say in nuclear disarmament and having influence on the United States. So Moscow did not oppose Mrs Thatcher's visit to Hungary. Moreover, Mrs Thatcher's visit to Hungary was very likely to have U.S. approval. As the Western press said: "A female politician who comes from the camp of hawks can provide a psychological cure if she is engaged in seeking an understanding between the East and the West." So this trip was prompted by all factors which each of the relevant parties regarded as useful.

In fact, Britain subtly began to change its policy toward the Soviet Union in the latter half of last year: In October, a Soviet Union vice premier visited Britain at the invitation of the "Imperial Chemical Industries," and the British foreign secretary took this opportunity to meet with this senior Soviet official for a long conversation. After that Mrs Thatcher indicated that she was ready to conduct a "dialogue" with Moscow on a number of occasions. In November an aide to the prime minister openly declared that there was a need to readjust policy toward the Soviet Union. In January this year both the British foreign secretary and the Soviet foreign minister advocated at the Stockholm conference that they wanted to "expand bilateral contacts," and agreed to restore the regular meeting between both sides' vice foreign ministers. It has been decided that in the near future a Soviet Union vice foreign minister will visit Britain, and a minister of Britain's Trade Office will visit the Soviet Union. The eve of Mrs Thatcher's visit to Hungary was the 60th anniversary of the establishment of British-Soviet diplomatic relations; the foreign ministers of both countries exchanged congratulatory messages, expressing their "sincere hope for increasing mutual understanding." During her visit to Hungary Mrs Thatcher repeatedly indicated: "This is the first step, after careful consideration," "to ease the world tension with an iron determination." She also said that she "is willing to visit other East European countries, and even to meet with Andropov." It is reported that the British foreign secretary is likely to

visit the Soviet Union soon. The British press also made a big fanfare over this event, saying that the trip has "broken the ice" and has "opened up a road toward a new and more conciliatory era in East-West relations." Of course, the readjustment of Britain's policy toward the Soviet Union has to take time and can only be limited, because this policy is conditioned by changes in the world situation. However, Mrs Thatcher's remarks and deeds have shown that the pace of this policy change will be rather rapid. Recently, Mrs Thatcher personally led a delegation to attend Andropov's funeral service in Moscow. This also reflected Britain's intention. As the Western media said, the funeral service in fact served as an occasion for diplomatic activities. Undoubtedly, it provided an opportunity for people to observe the development of East-West relations.

CSO: 4005/510

GENERAL

UN CONDEMS CHEMICAL WEAPONS USE IN IRAN-IRAQ WAR

OW310843 Beijing XINHUA in English 0706 GMT 31 Mar 84

[Text] United Nations, March 31 (XINHUA)--The Security Council today condemned the use of chemical weapons in the Iran-Iraq war and renewed its call for a peaceful solution to the conflict.

The action followed an investigation in Iran this month by U.N.-appointed toxicologists who determined that mustard gas and the nerve agent Tabun had been used there.

At a brief meeting of the Security Council, president of the council Javier Arias Stella [as received] (Peru) declared on behalf of the council members that the members of the Security Council "note with particular concern the unanimous conclusions of the specialists that chemical weapons have been used" and "strongly condemned the use of chemical weapons."

He added that the members of the council reaffirmed the need to abide strictly by the provisions of the Geneva Protocol of 1925 for the prohibition of the use of chemical weapons in war and of bacteriological methods of warfare.

The members of the Security Council, Stella said, "recall relevant resolutions of the Security Council, renew urgently their calls for the strict observance of a cease-fire and for a peaceful solution to the conflict, and call upon all governments concerned to co-operate fully with the council in its efforts to bring about conditions leading to a peaceful settlement of the conflict in conformity with the principles of justice and international law."

Stella said that the members of the Security Council requested the secretary-general "to continue his efforts with the parties concerned with a view to achieving a comprehensive, just and honorable settlement acceptable to both sides."

In a letter dated March 27 to the U.N. secretary-general, Iraqi permanent representative Riyad al-Qaysi denied that his country had ever used chemical weapons. If the experts sent by the secretary-general found such substances in some areas of Iran, he said, then "Iran is the one which bears responsibility for that."

Rajaie-Khorassani, representative of Iran, told reporters at a press conference this afternoon that he was not satisfied with the declaration of the Security Council because, he said, its "substance has some shortcomings." He criticized the declaration of using "an illusionary language" when it referred to Iraq. "It is not explicit and strong enough," he said.

CSO: 4000/297

GENERAL

TURKEY, MALAYSIA URGE SOVIET, SRV WITHDRAW'S

OW040735 Beijing XINHUA in English 0631 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Ankara, April 3 (XINHUA)--Turkey and Malaysia have called for an end to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and the Vietnamese presence in Kampuchea, according to press reports here.

The call was made by Turkish President Kenan Evren and supreme head of state of Malaysia Sultan Haji Ahmad Shah, who left Istanbul for Saudi Arabia today after a six-day state visit to Turkey.

In their dinner speeches and talks here, the Malaysian leader and the Turkish president voiced their concern over growing international tensions and said Turkey and Malaysia should follow a joint stand to preserve peace and stability in their respective areas.

The two leaders stressed the importance of achieving the unity and solidarity of the Islamic world.

Evren said Turkey felt sorry about the fact the Islamic world lacks unity and solidarity. Turkey continues to observe with great sorrow the continuation of the Iran-Iraq war, he said, adding "Turkey hopes that the war which has caused irreparable losses on both brotherly sides will come to an honorable end for Iran and Iraq."

Evren said, "The heavy blows afflicted to the Palestinian people in recent years is a source of deep regret for Turkey. However we still believe the Palestinian people who have great will power will emerge victorious in their just struggle."

Ahmad Shah said the two countries should work together in view of the pressing international issues, specially the problems facing Moslem countries and their people.

An official source said here, Turkey enjoys excellent political relations with Malaysia and the visit of the Malaysian leader to Turkey added momentum to current efforts to promote economic and commercial relations between the two countries.

CSO: 4000/297

UNITED STATES

MONDALE WINS NEW YORK DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY

OW040953 Beijing XINHUA in English 0840 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Washington, April 3 (XINHUA)--Former U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale won a big victory in the crucial New York primary today, giving a new boost to his bid for the Democratic presidential nomination.

With 94 percent precincts counted, Mondale received 45 percent of the democratic votes, compared with 27 percent for Senator Gary Hart and 25 percent for black candidate Jesse Jackson.

In about half of the primaries or caucuses held so far throughout the country, Mondale has got 867 delegates, more than one third of a total of 1,967 needed to be nominated at the July Democratic National Convention, and is now widely viewed as the most hopeful to get the nomination. But Hart, with 518 delegates behind him, is still a serious challenger to Mondale.

New York is the second largest state in the U.S. with a population of 17.5 million. It will send 285 delegates to the Democratic National Convention, the biggest block in a single state thus far in this year's presidential campaign.

To get the "big apple," the three democratic contenders fought a heated fight in the state, aiming above all to woo the Jewish communities who constitute one third of the voters.

According to ABC reports, Mondale drew the majority of the votes from the union members and Jews, and Hart had a strong support among the young voters. Jackson gained more than 80 percent of the black voters.

Prior to today's primary, Mondale won Kansas and Virginia, and Hart won Montana and Connecticut in the last ten days.

CSO: 4000/296

UNITED STATES

U.S. GROUP NOTES 'DIFFICULT SITUATION' OF BLACKS

HK050908 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Apr 84 p 7

[Report: "Blacks in the United States are in a Difficult Situation"]

[Text] In his recent annual report entitled "The Situation of Black Americans in 1984," Jacob, president of the Black American organization the "National Urban League," pointed out that "the Black Americans are in an extremely difficult situation." Some 35.6 percent of black families are living below the poverty level and "Black Americans are in an extremely difficult situation."

The report mentioned that the situation for Black Americans has further deteriorated in the past 3 years as a result of the government cuts in social welfare spending and refusing to adopt positive measures on the question of civil rights. In December 1983, the unemployment rate among blacks was 17.8 percent, whereas the national unemployment rate during the same period was 8.1 percent. In autumn last year, the unemployment rate among black youths 18 and 19 years old was as high as 42.7 percent. In 1982, 35.6 percent of black families were living below the poverty level (that is, a family of 4 with an annual income of less than \$9,862, as defined by the government), the highest since 1967. However, only 12 percent of white families were living below the poverty level during the same period.

The report also mentioned that female heads of black households have increased to 42 percent. Three-fifths of the heads of black households are out of work and nearly two-fifths of the black families have to live on unemployment payments.

Jacob said in his report: "Nobody has ever paid attention to or cared about the poverty-stricken blacks in the United States." Of the 28 million Black Americans, 17 million are eligible to vote, but only 10 million have registered. Jacob held that as many black voters as possible should be mobilized in order to exert a greater influence on the congressional and presidential elections.

CSO: 4005/511

UNITED STATES

BRIEFS

U.S. DELEGATION VISITS FUJIAN--A 15-member U.S. Oregon state people's goodwill delegation arrived in Fuzhou by plane on 30 March. This is the first U.S. state-level nongovernmental goodwill delegation to visit Fujian at the invitation of the Fujian branch of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries. The American guests held talks with (Tian You), a representative of the president of the Fujian branch of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries on the afternoon of 30 March. The American guests included (William Flair), an Oregon state senator; (William McCoy), provisional speaker of the state senate; and (William Marfullan), head of the delegation. They expressed the hope to establish friendly relations between Fujian Province and Oregon state on the principle of one China. Our side expressed its appreciation for this. The delegation will discuss economic, technical, and cultural exchanges and cooperation with the persons concerned for our province. The guests will also visit places of interest. [Text] [OW010333 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 30 Mar 84]

CSO: 4005/511

NORTHEAST ASIA

HU YAOBANG TO VISIT DPRK EARLY MAY

OW271128 Beijing XINHUA in English 1115 GMT 27 Mar 84

[Text] Beijing, March 27 (XINHUA)--Chinese Communist Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang said here today that he planned to visit the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in early May to reaffirm China's unreserved support to President Kim Il-song's correct policy for a peaceful reunification of Korea into a confederation.

He noted that all Koreans were yearning for the independence and reunification of their fatherland. "The peaceful reunification of Korea will usher in a brand new era for the 50 million Korean people," he added.

These remarks of the Chinese Communist Party leader were made at a 100-minute cordial conversation in Zhongnanhai this afternoon with a delegation from the newspaper "NODONG SINMUN" led by Editor-in-Chief Kim Ki-nam, who is a member of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party.

Hu Yaobang told the guests: "I'll visit your country for a week in early May this year at the invitation of President Kim Il-song. Yang Shangkun, member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and executive vice-chairman of the Central Military Commission will accompany me on the visit."

"My main purpose is to have a full exchange of views with Comrade Kim Il-song on the current international situation, particularly the situation in Asia, while learning from Korea," he stressed.

Hu's coming visit will be his second to Korea. He first visited there between April 26 and 30 in 1982, in the company of Deng Xiaoping. That visit was not made public. "We received a grand and warm welcome, which left a deep impression on me," Hu said.

He said that the world was concerned about the situation on the Korean peninsula and a peaceful reunification through negotiations between the north and the south would provide an important guarantee for peace and stability in the Asian-Pacific region.

The Chinese leader went on that the entire Korean nation had struggled for nearly a century for independence, liberation, democracy and progress. The Korean nation had suffered from colonial oppression for more than 50 years and separation for another 39 years, he added.

"President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il are firmly in favor of easing relations between the north and the south and bringing about a peaceful reunification in a confederation. This is the only correct policy," Hu Yaobang noted.

The Chinese people, he added, were squarely behind the Korean people in their effort to achieve the great goal of peaceful and independent reunification of Korea with the sympathy and support of the people the world over.

"Once reunification is attained, it will play a very important role in promoting peace and stability in the Asian-Pacific region and the world as a whole," the general secretary said.

Hu Yaobang was quick to add that this goal should be reached through negotiation. "President Kim Il-song proposed that tripartite talks be held for this purpose, and we are all for it," he said. "Any foreign country that opposes the settlement of the Korean question through negotiation will meet with worldwide condemnation."

"Should any country invade the northern part of Korea, we will, as we have stated, go all out to help you defeat the invaders," he stressed.

Kim Ki-nam told Hu Yaobang that filled with great job the Korean people were making preparations for his scheduled visit. "We believe that your coming visit, which will promote Korea-China friendship, will be an epoch-making event," he added.

The Korean delegation, which arrived in Beijing on March 20 at the invitation of the "PEOPLE'S DAILY," has toured Hangzhou and Shanghai in east China.

At the start of the meeting this afternoon, Kim Ki-nam told Hu Yaobang that he and his delegation had seen that the Chinese people were rallying round the party Central Committee and building socialism with tremendous enthusiasm, winning tremendous achievements in all spheres.

At the request of the guests, Hu Yaobang gave them an account of China's domestic situation, particularly the various economic policies adopted in recent years.

Present on the occasion were Qin Chuan and Li Zhuang, director and editor-in-chief of the "PEOPLE'S DAILY," and Sin In-ha, the D.P.R.K. ambassador to China.

The Korean guests will leave here for home tomorrow.

CSO: 4000/294

NORTHEAST ASIA

PYONGYANG REBUILDS SINO-KOREAN FRIENDSHIP TOWER

OW011413 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1700 GMT 30 Mar 84

[Article by reporters Li Tu and Qu Benjin]

[Text] Pyongyang, 30 Mar (XINHUA)--Chinese and Korean comrades participated in manual labor side by side at the Korean-Chinese friendship tower construction site in Pyongyang this morning. Their effort was aimed at speeding up the project to renovate and enlarge this monument to the Chinese-Korean friendship.

Located on a peak of Moranbong in Pyongyang, the friendship tower was built by the Korean people in 1959 in commemoration of the Chinese People's Volunteers' [CPV] entry into the Korean War. Acting in accordance with a Workers Party of Korea [WPK] Central Committee's decision and President Kim Il-song's instructions, a project to renovate and enlarge the tower was started in November of last year. Recently, Secretary Kim Chong-il instructed that a new friendship tower should be built as soon as possible and that it should be better than the old one. Therefore, several thousand people come to the construction site daily to take part in voluntary manual labor.

More than 30 staff members from the Chinese Embassy in Korea and the CPV delegation from the Korean-Chinese side of the Korean Military Armistice Commission came to the construction site this morning. They were accorded a warm welcome by more than 2,000 workers of the WPK Central Committee's organs and other organizations in Pyongyang who were working at the construction site. Red flags fluttered at the site together with a huge streamer on which the slogan of "Long Life to the Indestructible Friendship and Unity Between the Korean and Chinese People which is Sealed with Blood" was written.

A number of comrades from the Korean Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Pyongyang City People's Committee joined the Chinese comrades in doing manual labor. Chinese ambassador to Korea Zong Kewen was joined by Korea's First Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Yi Chong-mok, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Chae-suk and Vice Chairman Han (?Kyong-of) of the Pyongyang City People's Committee, in using shovels to remove gravel.

While working, Yi Chong-mok said: "It is of significance that our cadres and people have come to participate in manual labor to enlarge the friendship

tower so that the seeds of Korean-Chinese friendship will take deeper root in the hearts of all of us. Zong Kewen said in reply: Our participation in the manual labor here today offers us an education in Sino-Korean friendship.

During breaks, the Chinese and Korean comrades happily got together to sing aloud Chinese and Korean songs. The construction site permeated with a warm atmosphere of friendship between people of the two countries.

CSO: 4005/509

NORTHEAST ASIA

BRIEFS

SIHANOUK CONDEMNS SRV INTRUSION--Pyongyang, 9 April, (XINHUA)--Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea today sternly condemned Vietnam for its military incursion into Thailand and its attacks on Kampuchean civilians and appealed to the world community to stop the Vietnamese atrocities. In a statement issued here, Sihanouk said that recently, Vietnamese troops, illegally occupying part of Kampuchea, intruded into Thailand and tried to occupy part of its territory, victimizing many innocent Thai border villagers. The Thai armed forces valiantly and successfully defended the integrity of their country's territory and efficiently protected the Thai frontier people. Sihanouk pledged Democratic Kampuchea's total and indefectible support for the action of the Thai armed force and people in defending the territorial integrity of their country and the security of their nation. Sihanouk appealed to all peoples and governments cherishing justice, peace and freedom to condemn the Vietnamese crimes and force Vietnam to pull its troops out of Kampuchea according to the UN resolutions. In another statement, Sihanouk accused Vietnam of committing the heinous crimes of attacking civil inhabitants (including women, children and the aged) in the liberated areas of Democratic Kampuchea. [Text] [OW091658 Beijing XINHUA in English 1618 GMT 9 Apr 84]

CSO: 4000/299

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

REPORTAGE ON SRV 'INTRUSION' INTO THAILAND

Intruding Vietnamese Repulsed

OW290825 Beijing XINHUA in English 0753 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Text] Bangkok, 29 Mar (XINHUA)--A senior Thai officer told reporters yesterday that Thai border troops have repulsed invading Vietnamese who crossed into Thailand during fighting with the patriotic armed forces of the Democratic Kampuchean Coalition Government.

General Athit Kamlang-ek, supreme commander of the Thai Armed Forces, said that about 60 to 80 Vietnamese soldiers crossed into Thailand yesterday in pursuit of the Kampuchean resistance forces but were pushed back into Kampuchea by Thai troops with the support of artillery and air force planes.

The incursion took place near a frontier pass in Si Sa Ket Province, some 500 kilometers northeast of Bangkok. The Kampuchean side of the pass has been the scene of intense fighting in recent days between the Vietnamese and resistance forces.

However, Athit said that some of the Vietnamese intruders have dug in on a hill at the entrance of a pass on the Thai-Kampuchean border, about 30 kilometers south of the district town of Khun Han.

Thai troops have kept up an attack on the Vietnamese intruders in order to dislodge them from the hill, he said, adding that the attack will continue until the Vietnamese are off Thai soil.

The Thai general, who flew into Si Sa Ket Province to inspect the border situation, also visited the Kampuchean refugees who have fled into Thailand since last Sunday. He said relief agencies have moved in to help the 15,000 to 20,000 civilians who have fled the fighting in Kampuchea.

The border situation is reported to be very tense, and Thai troops along the border with Kampuchea have been put on full alert.

Thai Troops Battle SRV Forces

OW291849 Beijing XINHUA in English 1624 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Text] Bangkok, 29 Mar (XINHUA)--Thai Armed Forces today are still battling Vietnamese troops who are believed to be dug in on high terrain at the border in Khun Han District, Si Sa Ket Province of Thailand, according to a report reaching here from Srisaket Province.

Thai gunners continued shelling Vietnamese dugouts and Thai planes have been bombing suspected targets. The Vietnamese returned the Thai shelling. Thai military sources said that the Vietnamese suffered heavy losses while there were no casualties on the Thai side.

Meanwhile, the Kampuchean resistance forces mounted attacks on Vietnamese troops close to the border province of Si Sa Ket.

Thailand Protests to UN

OW300847 Beijing XINHUA in English 0724 GMT 30 Mar 84

[Text] Bangkok, 30 Mar (XINHUA)--Thailand yesterday strongly condemned Vietnam for its "unprovoked and blantant acts of aggression" against Thailand last Sunday.

In a protest note submitted to the United Nations Secretary General, the Thai Foreign Ministry said that a unit of Vietnamese troops crossed the Thai border into areas north of Phra Palai mountain pass, Sisaket Province, on 25 March and attacked Kampuchean civilian encampment south of Ban Sarong Kiate [as received] on the same day.

The note said that Thailand reserved the right to take all necessary measures to safeguard its sovereignty and territorial integrity and protect the lives and property of the Thai people.

The note also expressed grave concern at the dangerous situation on the border and urged Vietnam to "exercise self-restraint and desist from further acts of armed aggression which could only escalate violent confrontation."

U.S. Ambassador Affirms Support

OW301626 Beijing XINHUA in English 1615 GMT 30 Mar 84

[Text] Bangkok, 30 Mar (XINHUA)--The United States is following with great concern the Thai-Kampuchean border situation aggravated as a result of the recent Vietnamese intrusion into Thai soil, U.S. Ambassador to Thailand John Gunther Dean said today.

Dean told supreme commander of the Thai Armed Forces Arthit Kamlang-ek that the United States will be firmly on the side of Thailand in case of eventualities.

The ambassador made the remarks while touring Aranyap Het, Ta Phraya and Wattana Nakhon districts of Prachinburi Province of Thailand along with General Arthit, who flew this morning to these border districts as intelligence reports indicated that the Vietnamese forces are preparing for an incursion into the region.

According to military reports reaching here today, Thai troops today continued to mount heavy artillery and air attacks on Vietnamese troops holding out for nearly a week inside Thailand's Srisaket Province. Thai troops are braced for all-out action against the remnant Vietnamese intruders.

Thailand Protests Military Incursions

0W302013 Beijing XINHUA in English 1608 GMT 30 Mar 84

[Text] Bangkok, 30 Mar (XINHUA)--Thailand today protested to Vietnam for recent incursions of Thai territory by the Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea and is prepared to make public relevant facts next Tuesday.

Deputy Director-General Chawat Attayukthi of the political department of the Thai Foreign Ministry this afternoon summoned Vietnamese ambassador to Thailand Tran Quang Co and handed him the protest note.

A number of Vietnamese troops who were fighting the Kampuchean resistance forces crossed the Kampuchean-Thai border into the Thai Si Sa Ket Province on March 25 and many mortar bombs landed on Thai territory the day before, the note said.

The invading Vietnamese refused to withdraw after Thai artillery fired warning shots and the Thai armed forces had to use force including planes to drive them out, the note said.

More than 10,000 Kampuchean civilians, forced to flee into Thailand as a result, will create extra burdens for the country, the note said.

Deputy Foreign Minister Praphat Limpraphan told reporters this afternoon that the Vietnamese ambassador denied the Vietnamese incursions. The Foreign Ministry, apart from ordering the Thai representative to the United Nations to protest the Vietnamese incursions there, is prepared to inform foreign ambassadors here of relevant facts next Tuesday, he added.

The Vietnamese troops had penetrated as far as five kilometers into Thai territory and the Thai armed forces had captured 40 invading Vietnamese troops, he said.

Singapore Foreign Ministry Statement

OW010728 Beijing XINHUA in English 0648 GMT 1 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing, 1 Apr (XINHUA)--Singapore said Saturday that it "strongly deplores" the recent Vietnamese intrusion into Thailand, said reports received here.

The Foreign Ministry said in a statement that the intrusion on March 25 "violates Thailand's security, sovereignty and territorial integrity."

The statement said that the intrusion came shortly after the visits by Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach to Indonesia and Australia and two days after his departure from Bangkok. The timing of these attacks has undermined "the credibility of Vietnam's assurances" on the Kampuchea issue, it said.

According to another report from Singapore, the visiting Danish Foreign Minister Uffe Jensen Saturday warned Vietnam that its recent intrusion into Thailand "is indeed a serious and a great breach of international law" which created greater tension in the area.

"We will give the Thai Government all the support it wants to ensure that this does not happen again," Jensen told reporters soon after his talks with Singaporean officials.

Malaysian Foreign Ministry Statement

OW020752 Beijing XINHUA in English 0741 GMT 2 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing, 2 Apr (XINHUA)--The Malaysian Foreign Ministry says that the Vietnamese intrusion into Thai territory last weekend is a "violation of Thailand's territorial integrity and an infringement of international law," according to reports reaching here.

It is reported that on March 25, 300 Vietnamese troops crossed over into Thailand during fighting with Kampuchean resistance forces, driving thousands of Kampuchean refugees, mostly women and children, to seek refuge in Thailand.

A statement issued on Sunday pointed out that the intrusion was contradictory to Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach's vow during his recent visit to Indonesia and Australia that Vietnam would make "concessions and compromise from all sides" to solve the Kampuchean issues.

The Malaysian statement urged Vietnam to stop further military action that would worsen the situation and called on Hanoi to "actively participate with the international community in seeking a political settlement for Kampuchea in the interest of peace and stability for Southeast Asia."

Philippine Foreign Ministry Statement

OW021922 Beijing XINHUA in English 1841 GMT 2 Apr 84

[Text] Manila, 2 Apr (XINHUA)--The Philippine Government today deplored the intrusion into Thai territory by Vietnamese forces last week, reported the Philippine News Agency.

A statement issued by the Philippine Foreign Ministry said that "the government of the Philippines considers such acts a violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Thailand as well as a violation of international law."

"These acts could cause the disruption of friendly relations as they occurred soon after Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach gave assurances of non-aggression on an ASEAN country," the statement said.

These incidents, wherein 40 Vietnamese troops were captured by Thai forces, do not create an atmosphere conducive to peace and stability in Southeast Asia, the statement added.

35 SRV Soldiers Killed

OW022116 Beijing XINHUA in English 1901 GMT 2 Apr 84

[Text] Bangkok, 2 Apr (XINHUA)--Thirty more Vietnamese soldiers were found killed on Hill 581, bringing to 35 the total number of the invading Vietnamese troops killed in the fighting with Thai troops.

This was announced by General Athit Kamlang-ek, army commander and supreme commander of the Thai Armed Forces, today.

He said that the Thai troops seized one anti-aircraft gun left behind by the Vietnamese on the strategic hill in the border area of Khun Han District of Thailand's Si Sa Ket Province.

Thai military sources said that the invaders were still holding the positions near Hill 642 in Khun Han District and that sporadic fighting was still continuing late this morning between the Thai forces and the Vietnamese.

The sources said that Thai troops in Tambon Leong, Kantararak District, Si Sa Ket Province also discovered a large amount of ammunition including 165,700 rounds of bullets abandoned by the fleeing Vietnamese troops.

Thai Foreign Minister on Incursion

OW030721 Beijing XINHUA in English 0648 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Text] Bangkok, 2 Apr (XINHUA)--Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said this evening the recent Vietnamese incursion into Thai territory is a long premeditated scheme and the Thai Armed Forces have the right to defend the country's sovereignty.

Sitthi made the remarks to reporters at the Bangkok airport upon his return from a week-long tour to New Zealand and Australia.

He said that Vietnam's incursion runs counter to its promise of not invading Thai territories.

Any Vietnamese attempt to cover up the fact of its incursion will be futile, Sitthi pointed out. Vietnamese troops intruded five kilometers deep into Thai territory. Their tanks were seized and dozens of Vietnamese soldiers were captured or killed. All these are evidences of the Vietnamese incursion, he said.

Sitthi dismissed the Vietnamese allegation that there is no distinguishable boundary demarcation between Kampuchea and Thailand. He said that this excuse cannot help the Vietnamese but only confirmed their encroachment upon Thailand's sovereignty by using another country's territory.

He also pointed out, "The T-54 tanks and (130 mm) guns used by the Vietnamese troops in the incursion were supplied by the Soviet Union." "We cannot tolerate the Soviet Union to give such weapons to the Vietnamese troops to violate the territory and sovereignty of Thailand," he said.

Sitthi stressed that the Thai Armed Forces have the right and capability to defend their country's sovereignty and territorial integrity. He called on the Thai people to unite as one and support the armed forces in defending the country.

CSO: 4000/285

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

THACH'S 'EXCUSE' FOR SRV NOT LEAVING KAMPUCHEA

OW281729 Beijing XINHUA in English 1708 GMT 28 Mar 84

[Text] Beijing, 28 Mar (XINHUA)--Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach Tuesday described "the elimination" of the Democratic Kampuchean Patriotic Forces as "the key to a solution to the urgent issues (Kampuchean problem)."

It is believed that Vietnam will make this an excuse for not withdrawing its troops from Kampuchea and try to eliminate the Kampuchean Patriotic Armed Forces through diplomatic negotiations and dialogues and achieve what Hanoi has failed to do in the battlefield though having paid dearly for it.

In an interview with the Vietnam News Agency (VNA), the Vietnam Radio and Television Commission Tuesday Thach said that during his visits to Indonesia, Australia and Thailand earlier this month he found there exists a tendency toward dialogues in Southeast Asia.

He said Vietnam will first discuss with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) the Kampuchean problem instead of problems involving the whole of Southeast Asia, reported VNA which published the full text of the interview yesterday.

However, the Vietnamese foreign minister put forward a solve-nothing five-point solution to the Kampuchean problem including:

--"the liquidation of Pol Pot and his accomplices as a political and military force";

--security on the borders of Indochinese countries;

--"free general election" in Kampuchea after "the elimination of Pol Pot and his accomplices";

--Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Kampuchea;

--international guarantee and supervision of what has been mentioned above.

Anyone who works for the Democratic Kampuchean Coalition Government is viewed as accomplices" of Pol Pot, Thach added. [quotation mark as printed]

This again shows that Vietnam, with the Kampuchean situation developing in a direction favorable to the resistance forces, is trying to force the Vietnamese will on to the Kampuchean people.

This also indicates that Vietnam is attempting to gain through diplomatic dialogues what it cannot gain in the battlefield, to destroy the coalition of the Kampuchean patriotic forces and to put an end to the cooperation between Democratic Kampuchea and the ASEAN.

CSO: 4000/285

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

SINGAPORE FOREIGN MINISTER ON KAMPUCHEA PROBLEM

OW310757 Beijing XINHUA in English 0636 GMT 31 Mar 84

[Text] Beijing, 31 Mar (XINHUA)--Singapore Foreign Minister Dhanabalan said in Singapore yesterday that there is no evidence of any change in Vietnam's policy toward Kampuchea despite claims by Hanoi that it would withdraw some troops from the Kampuchea-Thai border areas, reports from Singapore said.

"As far as we know, Vietnam has not changed its stand on Kampuchea. It still refuses to see reality," he told reporters after talks with visiting Danish Foreign Minister Uffe Ellemann-Jensen who arrived in Singapore on March 29.

Dhanabalan briefed Ellemann-Jensen on the largest development in Kampuchea and the dangers it poses to other Southeast Asian nations if Vietnamese troops remained there.

"Over the years, Vietnam has shown no flexibility in its approach toward problems in this region," he said.

Upon his arrival from Indonesia Thursday, Ellemann-Jensen also said that he believed Vietnam has not changed its attitude toward the Kampuchean problem.

He said that conflicting statements issued by Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach during his recent visits to Indonesia and Australia showed "Vietnam may have been using the situation for its own interests."

"The picture is confusing. Until we see some concrete result, I am hesitant to believe that Vietnam has changed its position," he said.

CSO: 4000/285

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

SITTHI SPEAKS AT AIRPORT ON RETURN TO BANGKOK

OW030733 Beijing XINHUA in English 0656 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Text] Bangkok, 2 Apr (XINHUA)--Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said today that a recent proposal on a partial solution to the Kampuchea issue is a far cry from that of the ASEAN.

Speaking to reporters at the Bangkok airport upon his return from a visit to Australia and New Zealand, he said that the ASEAN demands a total Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Kampuchea and the Kampuchean people's right to decide their own destiny.

But the new proposal, he said, suggests that Vietnamese troops pull out of Kampuchea only after the Kampuchean-Thai, Lao-Thai, Sino-Lao and Sino-Vietnamese border problems are gradually solved.

Neither the ASEAN states, Vietnam, Australia, nor any other countries have the right to prevent the Kampuchean people from mastering their destiny, the Thai foreign minister stressed.

On his talks with Australian officials, Sitthi said that Australia also insists on a Vietnamese withdrawal from Kampuchea with emphasis on the number of troops withdrawal, not the size of areas.

Sitthi said that he had told the Australian press that the ASEAN stands for a political solution of the Kampuchea issue and has opened its door to negotiations with Vietnam.

What the Indonesian and Australian foreign ministers told him about Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach's recent visit to the two countries indicates that Vietnam has not changed its stand on the Kampuchea issue, Sitthi said.

CSO: 4000/285

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

BRIEFS

SRV MILITARY, POLITICAL SETBACKS--Beijing, 11 April (XINHUA)--Radio Democratic Kampuchea [DK] said today that Vietnamese invading troops are not able to extricate themselves from the straits they have been in on Kampuchean battle-fields, however desperate their struggle might be. The radio said that in the 6th dry season since the Vietnamese invasion, which will be over in a month, the Vietnamese troops have found themselves deeper in trouble than any time before. They have been in passivity everywhere, as the Democratic Kampuchean National Army has been attacking their major bases, commanding posts and transportation lines in many places with good results. The heavy concentration of Vietnamese troops along the Kampuchean-Thai border and their frenzied incursions into Thai territory were no more than an expression of their desperate struggle, the radio noted. The radio went to say time and trends are running to the advantage of the Kampuchean people. Not even in a few more years will Vietnam be able to fulfill its vicious scheme of eliminating the resistance forces and annexing Kampuchea. The radio said that the Democratic Kampuchean National Army has been moving deeper and deeper into the interior of the country to attack the enemy, and Hanoi's adventurist moves along the Thai-Kampuchean border have also been frustrated. The aggressor, it added, has suffered heavy setbacks politically and diplomatically as well. After all, nothing will retrieve them from going downhill, the radio concluded. [Text] [OW110957 Beijing XINHUA in English 0753 GMT 11 Apr 84]

KGB POSSIBLY RECRUITING DIPLOMAT--Beijing, 11 April (XINHUA)--Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden today accused the KGB of trying to recruit an Australian diplomat in Bangkok, according to news reports from Canberra. He said he had been kept informed for the past several weeks of the advances made by a Soviet officer in Bangkok, Aleksandr Kilim, to a third secretary at the Australian Embassy there, Paul Burnard. Hayden said Kilim had approached Burnard to get classified maps of the Thai-Kampuchean border area and related documents. He added that Kilim might have approached Burnard for the reason that "we have a very keen and detailed interest in what is taking place in the Indochina area, in particular the border region between Thailand and Indochina." [Text] [OW112024 Beijing XINHUA in English 1836 GMT 11 Apr 84]

PROVINCIAL CAPITAL CAPTURED--Beijing, 12 April (XINHUA)--The Democratic Kampuchean National Army on 5 April captured Kompong Speu City, capital of Kompong Speu Province, Radio Democratic Kampuchea reported toady. The National Army released all 372 Kampuchean civilians imprisoned by the Vietnamese.

Kompong Speu City is about 50 kilometers west of Phnom Penh. The takeover makes a great threat to the aggressors heart, the broadcaster said. In another report the radio said that in March 26, 700 Vietnamese, under the cover of tanks and artillery, attacked the Kampucheans at Damnak Chek in Sisophon region, Battambang Province. After 7 days of fierce fighting, the Kampucheans surrendered the campsite and outflanked the enemy, killing many Vietnamese and destroying one tank. The battle is still raging. [Text] [OW120724 Beijing XINHUA in English 0711 GMT 12 Apr 84]

VIETNAMESE KILLED IN KAMPUCHEA--Beijing, 1 Apr (XINHUA)--More than 100 Vietnamese troops were killed by Democratic Kampuchea's National Army from March 23 to 27, Radio Democratic Kampuchea reported today. Two Vietnamese-occupied counties in Battambang and Siem Reap Provinces were attacked by the national army in the five days. On March 23, the national army captured a Vietnamese stronghold in a town in Siem Reap's Puok County, killing 25 Vietnamese troops, destroying 49 pieces of arms, three food storages and one magazine, and capturing 15 pieces of arms. On the next day, the national army launched a 40-minute attack on a town in Saut Nikom County in the same province, which left 12 Vietnamese killed, nine wounded, and a battalion headquarters and nine barracks destroyed. From March 25 to 26, fighting back the Vietnamese attacks on a national army base in Samlot [place name as received] County, Battambang Province, the national army killed 56 Vietnamese and wounded more than 100. On March 27, the national army captured the county town of Monkloborei [place name as received] in Battambang Province in a 60-minute attack and killed 20 enemies, the radio reported. [Text] [OW010818 Beijing XINHUA in English 0737 GMT 1 Apr 84]

USSR, SRV ADVISERS KILLED--Beijing, 30 Mar (XINHUA)--The Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas on March 22 killed four Vietnamese advisers and wounded seven others in an attack on the Vietnamese advisers' residence in Kop Toch village [as received], Sisophon District, Battambang Province of Kampuchea, reported Radio Democratic Kampuchea today. In another report, the radio said that on March 18, a Vietnamese jeep was blown up on a highway near Angkor Wat. Three Soviet and three Vietnamese advisers aboard were killed. On March 21 a Vietnamese truck was destroyed on the same highway. [Text] [OW300809 Beijing XINHUA in English 0705 GMT 30 Mar 84]

CSO: 4000/285

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

BRIEFS

'ARAFAT INVITED TO VISIT--Tunis, 9 April (XINHUA)--Yasir 'Arafat chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, has received a formal invitation to visit the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the "Wafa" News Agency reported. Korean ambassador to Tunisia Yi Yong-hak extended the invitation to 'Arafat yesterday afternoon and reaffirmed his country's firm and unconditional support for the struggle of the Palestinian people to recover their homeland and establish an independent state. [Text] [OW100857 Beijing XINHUA in English 0729 GMT 10 Apr 84]

CSO: 4000/301

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

LATIN AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE FROM SUPERPOWERS URGED

OW041455 Beijing XINHUA in English 1431 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, April 3 (XINHUA)--Argentine President Raul Alfonsin said today that Latin America "should secure greater independence in face of the policies of competition and confrontation between the blocs led by the superpowers."

Speaking at a dinner in honor of the visiting Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid, Alfonsin called for the establishment of "mechanisms of coordination and cooperation" among countries in the region.

The world can no longer accept the political and strategic views of the large and rival military alliances led by the superpowers, he said. What the superpowers have done "have harmed the developing countries and their peoples."

He said that his country supports the Contadora Group in its efforts to seek peace in Central America. He expressed the hope that the organization would find a more effective course to peace, progress and freedom for the people in the region.

Mexico is a member of the Contadora Group, which also includes Venezuela, Panama and Colombia.

In his speech at the dinner, the visiting Mexican president said that "we don't want to see the renewal of the tense situation in our region." "Peace in Central America should be realized in light of the views of some Latin American states which call for hemispheric dialogue," he said.

President De la Madrid also said that Mexico supports the Argentine people in their efforts to regain sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands.

The Mexican president is the first head of state to come here since a civilian government ended eight years of military rule in Argentina last December.

CSO: 4000/295

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BIRTH RATE SAID UNDER CONTROL IN BEIJING

OW281903 Beijing XINHUA in English 1431 GMT 28 Mar 84

[Text] Beijing, March 28 (XINHUA correspondent Zhang Huixian)--The changing attitude of Beijing residents toward having children has helped bring down the city's birthrate, a municipal official in charge of birth control said today.

Dr Wang Kangjiu, (62), chairman of the municipal family planning committee, said that most couples in Beijing as elsewhere in China no longer need or will not need the financial support of their children, since all workers in government institutions and urban collective enterprises are entitled to old-age pension.

"One couple, one child" has become one of China's major national policies and is being accepted by more and more people in Beijing, particularly by young couples. Though a number of couples thought of having two children, he noted, they understand the country's difficulties and come to know that smaller families are good for them economically and professionally.

Young couples around 30 in the city like to have more time to themselves instead of bogging themselves down in household chores, he said. More and more spare-time classes and television teaching programs have been sponsored for them.

Many young women want to keep youthful and be in good physical shape. Quite a few fear losing their neat waistline after childbirth.

A family planning cadre in the Beijing No. 2 textile mill said that many young women in her mill did not want to have two children like their parents, which made her job easier.

Despite the fact that more than half of the 8,000 workers in her mill are young, only 250 babies were born last year, far fewer than expected.

Some 2,600 workers between 28 and 30 in the mill, including 2,000 young one-child parents, are attending sparetine schools.

Moreover, she said, women textile workers now tend to pay more attention to clothes and recreation amusement.

Speaking of the birthrate for the well-to-do peasants in the suburban areas, a birth control woman cadre in a vegetable-growing commune in the city's western suburbs said that in her commune, with 10,079 women of childbearing age, "not a single baby beyond the plan was born in the past three years."

With an average annual income of some 4,000 yuan (about 2,000 U.S. dollars) for each young working couple in the commune, 90 percent of local young married peasants now live independently and without any family burden.

So their main interest was turned to making their home more comfortable, adding furniture or buying electrical appliances, she said.

The income for peasants in this commune is higher than in other communes. however, aged peasants in many other communes also have pensions and in general, the rural collectives now have more welfare fund to subsidize old peasants with financial difficulties.

According to the municipal family planning center, young women intellectuals in the city, particularly those working in literature and the arts, the press, science, technology, education and health, tend to have still fewer children than ordinary women workers or peasant women, for they are far more eager to learn and improve their proficiency.

Noting that Beijing's birthrate had decreased last year after six year's continuous rise, chairman of the municipal family planning committee Dr Wang Kangjiu said that babies born in the city in 1983 numbered 144,661, or 37,536 fewer than in 1982.

Of the children born last year first births reached 99.06 percent in Beijing's urban areas and 80.77 percent on its rural outskirts.

At present Beijing has around 1.5 million women of 20-45, and 661,000 of them have one child, Dr Wang Kangjiu said.

CSO: 4000/293

EAST REGION

HAN PEIXIN ADDRESSES JIANGSU SECRETARIES' MEETING

OW300949 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Excerpts] The 8-day provincial conference of county party committee secretaries ended in Nanjing on the afternoon of 29 March. It was the first meeting of its kind since the overall restructuring of the county leading bodies of our province.

During the meeting period, warm discussions were held on how to implement the CPC Central Committee's No 1 and No 4 Documents of 1984, and the guidelines of a talk by the leading comrade of the central organs during his inspection tour of Jiangsu. The meeting also discussed questions concerning the development of commodity production, doubling Jiangsu's rural output, and opening up new vistas in Jiangsu's economic work.

The meeting heard and discussed a report by Han Peixin on behalf of the provincial CPC Committee, exchanged past experiences in doubling Jiangsu's rural production, and heard views on how to redouble this output. It studied specific measures for implementing the CPC Central Committee's No 1 Document of 1984.

The meeting emphatically pointed out that commodity production in the rural areas plays an important role in the entire national economy. Only by the joint efforts of the leading organs and their subordinate units, and close cooperation among all the departments concerned can this task be successfully fulfilled.

At the closing session, Zhou Ze, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, gave a summary of the conference and Gu Xiulian, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee, spoke on how to develop commodity production, promote technological innovation in village and township industries, and increase the province's financial revenues.

CSO: 4005/503

EAST REGION

HUANG HUANG DESCRIBES DEVELOPING ANHUI RURAL ECONOMY

HK041041 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Mar 84 p 5

[Article by Huang Huang, secretary of the Anhui Provincial CPC Committee, extracted from JIANGHUAI LUNTAN [JIANGHUAI TRIBUNE] No 1, 1984: "Speed Up Economic Development at the County Level and Promote the Invigoration of the Rural Economy"]

[Text] Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, profound changes have taken place in the rural areas. Following the implementation of the system of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output and following the development of agricultural production, we are required to conscientiously study the new situation in various aspects and to make constant progress. Here, I would like to air my initial views on speeding up economic development at the county level and on invigorating the rural economy.

The new situation in the rural economy in Anhui Province manifests itself as follows: First, agricultural production has broken away from long stagnation and obtained rapid development. Second, the rural economy is changing from a self-supporting and semi-self-supporting economy into a large-scale commodity economy. Third, traditional agriculture is changing into modernized agriculture. Following the steady development of the two "changes" in agriculture, bringing forward agriculture and promoting rural commodity production rely on the development of industry, commerce and science and technology, on the growth of the economy at the county level, and on an increase in financial resources. But Anhui Province does not have a good foundation in these areas. In particular, economic development at the county level is so slow that it is far from being able to meet the needs of rural economic development. This is a very important problem which we must immediately study and solve.

Although industrial and commercial enterprises in the province's 70 counties have made certain progress over the past few years, the development of economic strength in these counties is not to our satisfaction. In 1982, 60 counties failed to be self-supporting in their finances, and the provincial authorities have to provide them a subsidy of 150 million yuan each year. Of the 60 counties, 7 receive a subsidy totaling 5 million yuan each year. The present financial status at the county level does not correspond to invigorating the rural economy, and this is a weak link in further developing the rural economy.

The foundation of finance is the economy. That finances at the county level in our province are weak shows that economic development at the county level in our province is not good. The economy at the county level, which includes county-run industry, commerce, communications and transportation, farms, and farms for raising new seed varieties, has a direct bearing not only on the revenue at the county level, but also on rural economic development. To change the passive financial status at the county level, it is necessary to develop the economy at the county level in the course of carrying out agricultural production.

The strategic significance of developing the economy at the county level is mainly the following:

First, developing the economy at the county level will give a powerful impetus to developing rural commodity production.

Over the past few years, under the guidance of the CPC Central Committee's principle of "firmly grasping grain production and actively developing a diversified economy," the production of various industrial crops and agricultural and sideline products has increased by a large margin. The number of rural specialized households is increasing by the day, and this has promoted division of work among specialized households. This shows that higher and higher percentages of marketable products are being realized in agricultural production. In commodity production, it is necessary to closely combine supply, production, and marketing and to dredge the channels of circulation. Therefore, following the development of rural commodity production, it is necessary to develop commerce, communications and transportation, agricultural service trades, and agricultural product processing trades so as to change the habit of transporting agricultural products from far-off rural areas to cities, which brings about a waste of a large amount of manpower and material resources. Carrying out on-the-spot processing will raise the use rate and economic value of agricultural and sideline products as well as increase the peasants' income. The development of agricultural service trades and agricultural product processing trades has its own law. Generally speaking, rural industry, commerce, and service trades should not be developed in a decentralized manner, but should be centralized in county seats and large market towns. Therefore, developing the economy at the county level corresponds to the economic law and can promote the invigoration of the rural economy, which will, in return, benefit the development of the economy at the county level.

Second, developing the economy at the county level will provide rich material resources for realizing agricultural modernization.

To speed up agricultural modernization, it is necessary to provide more agricultural and electrical machinery, to constantly strengthen and perfect service work before and after agricultural production, and to enhance the educational and scientific and technological level of the peasants. This means that more investment in agriculture is needed. Developing the economy at the county level can provide financial and material resources for projects supporting agriculture

and will raise funds for agricultural investment. Chuxian County, which is situated in eastern Anhui, is a small county with a population of only 350,000 people. Since 1978, it has energetically developed industrial production in the course of carrying out agricultural production. Its total industrial and agricultural output value rose from 131.79 million yuan in 1978 to 224.6 million yuan in 1982, a 70.4 percent increase. Its total industrial output value rose from 57.63 million yuan to 103.35 million yuan, a 79.3 percent increase, which enabled the county to become one of the province's four counties whose industrial output value exceeded 100 million yuan. From 1978 to 1982, the taxes delivered by the county's industrial units to local finances accounted for 50 percent of the county's revenue. Over the past few years, the county has used a fund totaling 13 million yuan to develop agricultural production, which is 4 times the total fund the county used in the 24 years from 1953 to 1977. The rapid development of the economy at the county level will energetically support the overall development of agriculture. Moreover, it will act as one of the mainstays of the province's economy. If, within a few years, all the province's 70 counties can bring forward their economy, discard the label of "relying on subsidies," and become counties which can deliver taxes to the provincial authorities, the province will see an increase in its revenue of several hundred million yuan. This will play an important role in centralizing financial resources to guarantee national key construction projects and in supporting rural economic development.

Third, developing the economy at the county level will have an important bearing on building socialist rural areas with Chinese characteristics.

Over the past few years, following the implementation of the agricultural production responsibility system, agricultural labor productivity has risen rapidly. In China's rural areas, a large number of specialized households have emerged and various forms of economic combination bodies have come into being. Many members of these specialized households and economic combination bodies are nonagricultural "specialized planters" and "specialized workers." This shows that in the rural areas, more and more people are gradually leaving the farmland for a new production sphere. However, China's national condition and strength have made it impossible for the peasants to leave the countryside for cities, which is what is taking place in capitalist countries. They should open up avenues for production in the rural areas and gradually become well-off. In enabling the peasants to become well-off, apart from using China's rich natural resources and manpower, increasing grain production, and developing a diversified economy, it is necessary to bring forward rural industry, commerce, transport, various service trades, science, culture, and education, to realize overall development in the rural areas, and to speed up the construction of small market townships. Developing the economy at the county and township levels will not only help form various gathering points for large agriculture, but also create an embryonic form of a socialist rural area with Chinese characteristics. We should understand the strategic significance of developing the economy at the county level from the angle of establishing perfect socialist relationships between urban and rural areas.

Our province has rich natural resources and manpower. As long as we fully understand the strategic significance of developing the economy at the county level and do a good job in practical work, we will certainly achieve good results in not too long a time. In developing the economy at the county level, it is necessary to pay attention to the following three problems:

First, it is necessary to energetically consolidate, reform, and develop county-run industrial enterprises. As far as guiding thinking is concerned, it is necessary to make clear that Anhui should first enable industry to serve agriculture and then promote agriculture when industry is well developed. To meet the needs of rural production and livelihood, it is necessary to fully utilize local resources, to bring local superiority into play, and to run small-sized industrial enterprises according to local conditions. The problem of bringing local superiority into play according to local conditions is actually a problem of doing things according to the objective law. Without observing the laws governing nature and the economy, policymaking will have no scientific basis to rely on, and economic results cannot be achieved. Mountainous regions, hilly regions, plains, and low-lying regions have their own natural conditions and superiority. When agricultural production increases by a large margin, it is necessary to energetically develop the multilevel processing of agricultural and sideline products and the selection and overall use of agricultural products. To meet the needs for developing households specialized in breeding, it is necessary to bring forward the fodder industry and the food industry. Furthermore, developing the excavation industry, the building materials industry, and transportation by using resources in mountainous regions should be put on our work agenda. At present, some materials for processing agricultural products are in short supply, so therefore it is necessary to avoid carrying out duplicate construction, doing things on too large a scale, and contending with large industry for investment and raw materials. But when raw materials are rich and state plans have been fulfilled it is necessary to develop the processing industry.

In developing industry at the county level, it is necessary to attach particular importance to the role of the present key enterprises, to strengthen their technical reform, to introduce advanced technology, to expand their production capacity, to improve the quality of their products, and to raise their economic results. The production capacity of the province's 68 small nitrogenous fertilizer plants was originally low. Fifty incurred a loss of 30 million yuan. Over the past few years, they have had a surplus of 30 million yuan due to technical reform and the expansion of production capacity.

At present, counties in the province are financially weak, therefore it is necessary to adopt active measures to solve the financial shortage problem in developing the economy. The general principle for this is to rely on the strength of the masses and the collective and to be self-reliant instead of relying on state investment. Specific methods are: 1) raise funds; 2) get loans; 3) carry out economic work on a joint basis; 4) obtain support from the departments concerned; and 5) ask the provincial authorities to support a small number of counties which have great production potential but poor financial resources in developing industrial and agricultural production so that they can get rid of poverty within 2 to 3 years. For this reason, we have decided to establish a county-level economic development fund. Apart from providing 20 million yuan each year, the provincial authorities will improve the existing financial subsidy system, gradually reduce subsidies, and concentrate more funds so as to support key counties and raise the use rate of funds.

Second, it is necessary to pay attention to the role of circulation, to dredge the channels of circulation, and to enliven commerce at the county level. The course of social reproduction is the course of repeated production, exchanges, distribution, and consumption. Doing a good job in various circulation links such as purchasing, transferring, transportation, marketing, storage, and exercising management is a basic guarantee for circulating goods and has important bearings on enlivening the economy in cities and the rural areas and on shifting agriculture from self-supporting and semi-self-supporting production to commodity production. Stagnation in any of these links will affect the circulation of goods and the turnover of funds, reduce economic results, and hamper production. Therefore, it is necessary to dredge the channels of circulation for industrial and agricultural products between urban and rural areas. We should boldly allow the counties to do business in a flexible manner. This requires us to change the habit of "exercising too tight control, carrying out too much intervention, and disputing over trifles," to extensively run industrial and commercial enterprises on a joint basis, and to carry out urban-rural management and provincial and transprovincial management. Only when business thrives can we have endless financial resources.

County seats are places where cities and the countryside exchange commodities and are belts linking cities and the countryside. We should utilize county seats to open up the rural market so that we can purchase agricultural and sideline products and transport manufactured goods to the rural areas. We should accurately and in a timely manner provide information for the peasants and give guidance on developing a diversified economy so as to meet the needs in the market. We should do our best to help the peasants sell their unsold products in other places, use marketing to promote purchasing, and use purchasing to promote production. When the percentage of marketable agricultural and sideline products rises and the peasants' income increases, manufactured goods of counties and communes will have a rural market with endless potentials, and financial resources at the county level will have a strong basis.

Third, it is necessary to pay attention to intellectual investment and to strive for a higher scientific and technological level and a higher management level. Industrial development at the provincial level is slow, and industrial development at the county level is even slower. Colors and designs of products are not many, and the product quality is bad. All this is closely related to the low scientific and technological level of the province. In carrying out economic work, we must pay attention to the use of talented persons, and we must never overlook intelligent exploitation. Otherwise, we will continue to be in a passive position. We must not begrudge spending efforts and money on training a large number of scientific, technological, and managerial personnel. It is necessary to speed up the training of agrotechnological personnel so as to meet the needs of agricultural production. In addition, it is necessary to train scientific and technological personnel in other fields so as to meet the needs of industrial and commercial development in counties and communes. In scientific research work, it is imperative to particularly strengthen the research of the economic results brought about by key science and technology, such as the processing, utilization, and storage of agricultural and sideline

products, and directions for making fodder and preventing diseases in domestic animals. Results of scientific research should be popularized and applied. The results of our scientific research will turn into great productive forces once they are put into practice, and economic results will increase twofold or even several dozen times over. In short, it is necessary to rely first on policies, and second, on science in developing the economy at the county level. This is a principle we should resolutely adhere to.

The general requirements for our province's rural work at present and for a certain period to come are to further emancipate the mind, relax policies, dredge the channels of circulation, enliven the economy, develop commodity production on a large scale, and blaze a new trail in the rural economy so as to enable the peasants to become well-off as soon as possible. In the face of the new situation and arduous tasks, leading departments and leading cadres at various levels are required to realize a great change in their ideology and leading methods, to continue to eradicate "leftist" ideological influence, to learn how to have an overall perception of the economic situation, to give meticulous guidance to promoting the commodity economy, to boldly reform rules and regulations which are not suited to the development of socialist commodity production, to implement the CPC Central Committee Document No 1 in the spirit of party rectification, to energetically bring forward work in various aspects, and to make greater contributions to revitalizing the Chinese nation and to building Anhui.

CSO: 4005/503

EAST REGION

EXPLANATION OF SHANGRAO PERSECUTION OF INTELLECTUALS

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO 9 Feb 84 p 3

[Article by Zhao Xiangru [6392 4161 1172]: "The Persecution of Intellectuals at Shangrao Farm and Reclamation Department Was Definitely Not a Chance Occurrence"]

[Text] After the article "To This Day Shangrao Intellectuals Are Still Being Persecuted" (this paper 14 December 1983 p 3) appeared, relevant departments among the central authorities took notice, and the Jiangxi provincial CPC committee and the Shangrao prefectoral committee dispatched a combined investigation group. After 27 days of investigation and research they obtained a consensus of understanding.

Intellectuals who have graduated from at least technical secondary schools comprise 67 percent of the entire cadre of the Shangrao Farm and Reclamation Department. During the 10 years of upheaval many intellectuals of this department were attacked, and some were even ruined and persecuted. With the dissolution of the "Gang of Four," they ardently returned to work and made many contributions to various aspects of research into forest plant diseases and insect pests, Beauveria and work on forestry production. However, the leading cadre in this area, Liu Hua [0491 5478], went against the CPC policies toward intellectuals and politically persecuted and attacked many intellectuals from the Farm and Reclamation Department. At work he excluded them and created obstructions for them and also persecuted them in their non-working lives and treated them coldly, all of which resulted in serious consequences. In recent years there have been all sorts of abnormal happenings occurring repeatedly at the Department. Some people disregarded law and order and were reckless in their actions, and all had Liu Hua's secret approval.

Yu Jingting [0205 2529 7200] has great professional ability. Many comrades feel that in his more than 20 years in preventing forest pests he has both had results and written of them and met the requirements for evaluation regarding the position of engineer. However, because Yu likes to offer his opinions, he was felt by Liu Hua to be a thorn in his side. When Yu Jingting was doing a specialist investigation in Wannian province, he was suddenly struck with an intestinal obstruction. The hospital made a long distance call to the Farm and Reclamation Department to request

that someone be sent to nurse him. Liu Hua and his cronies turned a deaf ear to this request and afterward even berated him for "lack of organization and discipline." Liu not only would not permit him to apply for evaluation as an engineer but quite unreasonably "dismissed him until further notice."

In the eyes of Li Hua the value of intellectuals is that they listen to what he says, regardless of its truth. Ye Shukun [0673 2885 0981], a 1963 graduate of finance and accounting school, made objections to the fact that during the "expose criticize, investigate" movement Liu Hua did not diligently comb out those who had behaved by beating, smashing and looting. Liu Hua harbored deep resentment toward Ye and would not allow him to participate in the evaluation for the position of assistant accountant but instead transferred him from the accounting section. He sent him to a small collective unit and even sent along someone to observe his movements.

Under Liu Hua's feudalistic and paternalistic leadership, on the one hand the majority of intellectuals at the Farm and Reclamation Department continued to be oppressed, and on the other hand those who had come into prominence through rebellion during the "Cultural Revolution" continued to hold the real power. During the 10-year upheaval some of the people of this department took over weapons and ammunition from the PLA and beat confessions out of people, which incurred great popular indignation. They were thoroughly opposed to the change from chaos to law and order as well to the line and principles since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Congress. Recently, a section chief from this department publicly stated that the extortion of confessions from intellectuals in those days "should be looked at as the dividing one into two." A deputy section chief even threatened some intellectuals by saying, "That the rebellious faction beat people was being steadfast in one's stand." There was even someone who said, "Movements are back and forth; you beat him now, and in the future he beats you!" With these kinds of people at the helm the plight of the intellectuals at this department can well be imagined.

In some high-level organizations bureaucratism was very serious. Unwilling to assume responsibility and ineffective against the pernicious influence and vestiges of the "left," all this was yet another reason why the intellectuals of this area continued to be oppressed. Beginning in 1978 some of the intellectuals in this department wrote a letter to relevant departments in the prefecture and province bringing these problems to light. However, not only were the problems not solved, but some of the letters of exposure fell into the hands of "those accused." In October 1983 the governor of Jiangxi Province, Zhao Zengyi [6392 1073 4135], wrote a memo on the letter of exposure requesting the forestry office to send specialists to investigate and handle the situation. The party group of the forestry office sent two people to Shangrao who wasted a couple of days, did their job in a perfunctory manner, handed the letter over to their subordinates and considered the matter finished.

This year, on 14 January, the first secretary of the Jiangxi provincial CPC committee, Bai Dongcai [4101 2767 2624], and secretary general of the provincial CPC committee, Wang Dazhi [3769 6671 2535], and leading cadres from relevant departments listened to the report of the provincial committee investigation group. Comrade Bai Dongcai clearly pointed out that the problem at the Shangrao Farm and Reclamation Department where intellectuals were opposed, persecuted and attacked was a serious one and that behind the whole thing there were people making trouble who had come into prominence through rebellion. This problem must be treated sternly, it must be grasped thoroughly and a serious solution must be produced. He also pointed out that at present they ought to rescind immediately the penalty forced upon comrade Yu Jingting and should give full play to the activism of the intellectuals; at the same time he recommended that the Shangrao prefectoral committee and administrative office remove Liu Hua from his position and thoroughly clear up his problem and that all those who came to prominence through rebellion and currently hold positions of leadership in this department be completely readjusted.

At present, the Shangrao prefectoral CPC committee and administrative office are diligently clearing up the Farm and Reclamation Department problem.

12586
CSO: 4005/407

EAST REGION

SHANGRAO DISCRIMINATION TOWARD INTELLECTUALS CORRECTED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Feb 84 p 3

[Article by reporter Zhao Xiangru (6392 4161 1172): "Shangrao Prefectural CPC Committee Moves to Handle the Discrimination toward Intellectuals Problems in Farm and Reclamation Department"]

[Text] On 23 January the Shangrao prefectural CPC committee of Jiangxi Province sent a six-person inspection group headed by a deputy secretary of the prefectural CPC discipline inspection commission to the Shangrao Farm and Reclamation Department (now called Shangrao Forestry Bureau) to check into and handle the problem there where certain people had opposed the party policy toward intellectuals.

On 27 January, with the sanction of the prefectural bureau of labor personnel, the department called a mass meeting and proclaimed the cancellation of the penalty of a "recorded large demerit" that had been forced upon Yu Jingting [0205 2529 7200]. Yu was also reimbursed for the entire amount of his official travel expenditures during the period he was on a business trip. When the construction project to build new housing is completed he will be given preference in the allotment of housing over comrade Shi Tingsheng [2457 2185 3932].

On 29 January the department of the prefectural CPC committee organization dismissed from their duties three section-level cadre who had behaved by beating, smashing and looting during the 10 years of upheaval. At the same time they appointed as section chiefs two intellectuals who have made good showings.

As for problems there with some other leading cadre, the inspection group is just now in the process of diligently investigating them, after which the situation will be dealt with.

The Shangrao prefectural CPC committee recently called a conference of persons of authority in the units and departments directly concerned with the prefecture where they reported on the erroneous behavior at the Farm and Reclamation Department concerning discrimination toward intellectuals. They demanded that in accordance with Central Party requirements, each unit do a better job of checking into the implementation situation of the policies toward intellectuals.

EAST REGION

COMMENTARY ON SHANGRAO INTELLECTUALS DISCRIMINATION CASE

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Feb 84 p 3

[Commentary: "Never Allow Remnants of Leftism to Indulge in Wanton and Harmful Persecution"]

[Text] The reasons for the continued discrimination and attacks against intellectuals at the Shangrao Farm and Reclamation Department in Jiangxi Province have finally been made clear: most important has been that a majority of the key members of the leadership there came to prominence through rebellion during the "Cultural Revolution." They maintain to this day the mistaken thinking and methodology of "It is justified to punish people" from the period of 10 years of upheaval. To look to this sort of people to implement the party policy toward intellectuals, and to make new breakthroughs, is like asking a tiger for its skin.

Ever since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Congress, and after having passed through a series of disturbances that changed to lawfulness, the policy toward intellectuals is being progressively implemented in many areas and units. At first, the thinking of several people was illogical, but later, through actual practice, they gradually raised their consciousness and began to pay attention to the task of implementing the policy toward intellectuals. When it comes to realization, there are those who will be earlier than others, and this is understandable. Consequently, there are still a minority who to this day still wonder whether the lines, principles and policies of the Third Plenary Session are correct, whether they are rightist and who openly or secretly disseminate an aura of dissatisfaction and who refuse to practice a policy that has already been proven in reality to be perfectly correct. But this is not the common problem of realization. The problem brought to light at the Shangrao Farm and Reclamation Department provided us with an important revelation: in that kind of resistance to Central Party principles and policies and that kind of open defiance of public law, we must look into this case to see just who these people are. Are they in fact those people who came to prominence through rebellion and who refuse to correct their mistakes?

A great number of facts makes it clear that in the current implementation of the policy toward intellectuals, primary resistance and obstruction still comes from the remnants and influence of the "left." The responsibility of the leadership is to do battle with these remnants and influences of the "left," and this is as well the unified thinking of party consolidation and the important political matter maintained in concert with the CPC Central Committee. For a long time, relevant departments in the upper levels of the Shangrao Farm and Reclamation Department have adopted an attitude of bureaucratism, not daring to confront the mistaken methodology of the "left." They allowed some people wildly to defy public law, and this kind of lesson is well worth remembering.

12586
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EAST REGION

BRIEFS

ZHEJIANG PROVINCIAL AMITY COMMITTEE--The Zhejiang Provincial People's Government has decided to set up a provincial committee for friendship with foreign countries. The provincial people's government has issued a circular on the decision. The circular points out: The purpose of the provincial committee for friendship with foreign countries is to strengthen the friendly exchanges between Zhejiang Province and foreign provincial-level states or prefectures, to strengthen the unified leadership over the work to promote friendly relations with foreign cities, and to promote further exchanges and cooperation in economy, science and technology, culture and education, and sports. From now on, all exchanges and cooperation with friendly foreign states, prefectures, and cities will be arranged and handled by the provincial committee. Vice Governor Zhang Zhaowan will serve concurrently as the chairman of the provincial committee for friendship with foreign countries. Responsible persons of the provincial foreign affairs office, planning commission, and economic commission will serve concurrently as vice chairman of the committee. Responsible persons of other provincial departments concerned will serve concurrently as members of the committee. [Text]
[OW010855 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 Mar 84]

CSO: 4005/503

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUNAN OFFICIAL ON ELIMINATING 'LEFTIST' EFFECTS

HK050540 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] (Xiao Shifeng), secretary of the Xinhua County CPC Committee, holds that it is necessary to eliminate the remnants of leftism if a commodity economy is to be developed in the rural areas. (Xiao Shifeng) said this to this reporter in late March when speaking about his experiences in the study of Document No 1 of the CPC Central Committee.

Xinhua is a large county with a rural population close to one million. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the county has had bumper harvests for six successive years; gross agricultural output value amounted to 235 million yuan in 1983, almost doubling that of 1978. Before central Document No 1 of 1984 was issued, a considerable number of cadres held that the situation in the rural areas should be stabilized, that the emancipation of the mind had been completed, and that the relaxation of policies had been carried out to the full.

(Xiao Shifeng) said: Since Document No 1 of 1984 was issued, the county CPC committee has studied and discussed it in earnest, linking it with realities. All the members have come to understand that it is imperative to continue to eliminate the remnants of leftism, further emancipate the mind, and relax policies if a good job is to be done in the transformation from collective or semicollective economies to commodity economy on a comparatively large scale.

(Xiao Shifeng) said: The remnants of leftism in Xinhua give expressions chiefly in five aspects: 1) some people are not so pleased to see specialized and key households, in particular households specialized in commerce and transporting goods for sale, holding that these households are the source of trouble and that they go in for exploitation and seek a fortune; 2) some people resent the participation of individual commercial households or cooperative enterprises in commodity circulation and some state-run and collective commercial enterprises think only of maintaining their monopolized position in commerce, lest individual merchants or cooperative commercial enterprises gain a place in the market; 3) there is discrimination against talented people in the economy who have questionable family backgrounds, historical problems, or complicated connections, and those skillful peasants who were attacked for taking the capitalist road before, and they are regarded

as not being trustworthy, and suitable posts are not assigned to them; 4) people are not relaxed enough concerning the system of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output in some development projects; some communes and brigades have even kept waste hills and damaged forests the way they are, refusing to have them afforested under the system of contracted responsibilities, despite the fact that natural resources go on rotting there, while the commune members remain poor in their houses; and 5) some people continue to link commodity production with capitalism, believing them to be the same thing. They think that going in for commodity production means making money, which again means capitalism. Therefore, they dare not grasp commodity production and circulation. Because of a block in circulation, a large quantity of potato powder, rapeseed oil, soyabean, mung bean, and so on was unmarketable because of lack of transportation.

In order to eliminate the remnants of leftism, the Xinhua County CPC Committee and government are adopting measures to further emancipate the mind, to relax policies, to support two households, to give guidance with typical examples, to stabilize grain production, to develop commodity production, to reform marketing, and to enliven commodity circulation in thoroughly implementing the spirit of Document No. 1 of the CPC Central Committee. An invigorating atmosphere has appeared throughout the rural areas of the county.

CSO: 4005/507

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

MEETING ON AID TO MINORITY NATIONALITIES' AREAS

HK060744 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Excerpts] The work conference on Guangdong's economically developed areas' giving appropriate aid to areas inhabited by minority nationalities, and the technological and economic cooperation between them, was held in Guangzhou this morning. Our province's economically developed areas--Guangzhou, Nanhai County, Zhongshan County, and Shunde County--will give appropriate aid to, and carry out economic and technological cooperation with Hainan Lizu Miaozi Autonomous Prefecture, Liannan Yaozu Autonomous County, Lianshan Zhuangzu Yaozu Autonomous County, and Ruyuan Yaozu Autonomous County. Responsible persons of these 8 cities and counties and of the provincial departments concerned attended the conference.

Vice Governor Kuang Ji of Guangdong made a speech at the conference. Comrade Kuang Ji said: It is necessary to clearly define the direction of the tasks of giving appropriate aid and of carrying out economic and technological cooperation. The autonomous prefecture and the three autonomous counties have rich natural resources while the city and the other three counties have rather abundant funds and better scientific and technological power. They can benefit each other by combining their advantages. In deciding on giving aid and carrying out cooperation, attention should be paid to the following three points:

First, on the basis of the actual local conditions, give first priority to technological cooperation and aid. It is necessary to study and investigate the levels of economic development and production technology of the localities, give play to their strong points and their production potentials in the light of the weak links in their production in order to give impetus to local economic development, and decide which key industries and key projects need aid and cooperation.

Second, the choices of the projects to receive aid or cooperation should be made under the guidance of state plans. The facilities and the raw and processed materials necessary for the new projects and the arrangements for capital construction should be those permitted by the state plans.

Third, in giving aid or carrying out cooperation, they can choose to carry out economic or technological cooperation or to carry out cooperation in

terms of funds, goods, and materials. They can also jointly run various kinds of business while the forms can vary.

Fourth, in order to have a sustained and stable development of the appropriate aid and cooperation, it is necessary to carefully handle the aid and mutually beneficial relations.

Finally, Comrade Kuang Ji emphasized, in order to give appropriate aid and to carry out economic and technological cooperation in an in-depth manner, it is necessary to strengthen organization and leadership. The provincial departments concerned should give vigorous support to, and help the areas inhabited by minority nationalities as best as they can and, according to the spirit of making the policies less restrictive, make things more convenient for them within certain strict limits.

CSO: 4005/507

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

NON-PARTY INTELLECTUALS APPOINTED TO POSTS

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Feb 84 p 4

[Text] According to a report in the CHINESE PEOPLE'S POLITICAL CONSULTATIVE CONFERENCE newspaper dated 8 February, the prefectoral party committee of Xiaogan in Hubei Province diligently implemented the policy of cooperating and working with people from outside the party in its readjustment process for local and county leading groups. They sent out guidance groups to each county and city to institute a thorough investigation of a few non-party intellectuals who had influence and were representative and who fit the conditions of cadre "four-way modernization." On the basis of a broad heeding of mass opinion they selected some non-party young intellectuals to positions of deputy county magistrate and assistant mayor. Recently, those newly appointed non-party personnel all assumed their positions.

In the past, because of long-term "leftist" ideological constraints there were grave doubts about placing non-party deputy county magistrates. Some felt that those of adequate qualifications would enter the party and that those who did not were insufficiently qualified. Some even said, "If even party cadre cannot be used, how could those outside the party?" Consequently, of the eight counties in the whole area, not one of the deputy county magistrates was outside the party. In this readjustment of county-level leading groups, the members of the Xiaogan prefectoral party committee diligently studied the united front policy, the policy toward intellectuals and the policy of cooperating and working with people outside the party, all the while continuing to cleanse themselves of the "leftist" influence, to liberate their thinking better and to unify their ideological understanding.

The non-party deputy county magistrates and assistant mayors selected for promotion are all college graduates, with or without specialties, and average 38 years of age, the youngest being 32. They adhere firmly to the four basic principles, are devoted to the party and to their socialist homeland and were tempered and tried during the Cultural Revolution. When during the Cultural Revolution the rebellious faction set up a machine gun in the doorway of the technical office, Asst Eng Min Meifang [7036 2734 5364], now deputy county magistrate of Yingcheng County, still adhered to technical innovation, and pouring over available materials, drew up blueprints and drawings and altogether innovatively transformed more than 50 kinds of

component parts, making a contribution to the machine tools that would fit the need of production and marketing. The deputy county magistrate of Hanchuan County, a professional in animal husbandry Luo Weici [5012 1983 1964], for the last 20 years has been constantly involved in investigation and research in rural villages, working toward the prevention and cure of disease in domestic poultry and livestock. At the same time he has accumulated a great deal of material and has written "The Prevalence and Diagnosis of Swine Streptococcus Infection in Hanchuan," "The Scientific Raising of Chickens," et al, a total of seven works, and has provided a guiding function for the development of animal husbandry in this province. These non-party intellectuals not only keep improving technologically and have the spirit to get to work and create something but have as well rather good leadership skills and organizational abilities. Deputy county magistrate of Dawu County, Asst Eng Cheng Jinghua [4453 4737 5478], since 1978 has not only trained more than 1,600 electricians for the power systems of this province but more than 30 times has also overseen the overhaul and debugging of six 35,000-volt substations. Because of her effective control she has always satisfactorily completed her tasks and has thusfar never erred. At the same time and in accordance with the needs of production, she designed and drew up the plans for 100- and 320-kVA transformers to put into production, not only solving the problem of urgently needed equipment for construction but also saving our country a great deal of money.

12586
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13

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

BRIEFS

HAINAN ELECTION WORK CIRCULAR--The Hainan District CPC Committee and the district commissioner's office recently issued a circular, demanding that all places do a good job to ensure the completion of election work at the county and township levels in the first half of this year. The circular says that the fourth meeting of the Guangdong provincial people's congress standing committee decided that the election of the people's congresses at the county and township levels be completed in the first half of this year. The great majority of counties in the district have attached importance to election work. However, a small number of counties in the district have not attached much importance to it. The district CPC committee and the district commissioner's office have demanded that leaders at all levels grasp elections at the county and township levels as a major matter of people's political life, and strengthen leadership and take effective measures to solve existing problems and to guarantee that election work will progress successfully. [Summary] [Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 22 Mar 84 HK]

SYMPOSIUM ON BUILDING CIVILIZATION--A symposium on joint building of socialist civilization, convened by the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region and Guangxi Military District, opened in Nanning yesterday, attended by 326 representatives. Regional Government Vice Chairman Wang Zhuguang, Guangxi Military District Commander Li Xinliang and Political Commissar Bi Kezhou, and responsible comrades of the propaganda department of the regional CPC committee, the regional people's armed police force, and the trade unions, CYL, and women's federation, attended the opening ceremony. Comrade Wang Zhuguang delivered the opening speech. (Wu Qi), director of the mass work department of the political work department of the Guangzhou PLA units, delivered a message of greetings, as commissioned by the CPC committee and organs of the units. [Excerpts] [HK060358 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 5 Apr 84]

CSO: 4005/507

NORTH REGION

OFFICIALS REPORT AT PEOPLE'S CONGRESS PLENUM

SK040541 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 1430 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Text] The 2d session of the 10th municipal people's congress held the 2d plenary session this morning.

Li Zhongyuan, executive chairman of the session, presided over today's session. Attending today's session as executive chairmen were Yan Dakai, Wang Enhui, (Yu Changsheng), (Ma Lianli), (Wang Shouxi), (Wei Lu), (Lu Fenyan), (Shi Shaoxi), (Liu Yuzhao), (An Ming), (Li Ming), (Li Fuxing), (Chen Xhanggui), (Xu Maochun), (Xu Shuyu), (Guo Huaci), (Cao Jingzhi), and (Lin Xingzhong).

Deputy Mayor Wu Zhen made a report on market and public security work at the session.

In his report, Deputy Mayor Wu Zhen pointed out: In the past year, we conducted reforms and made certain achievements in consolidating markets, stabilizing goods prices, enlivening the circulation of commodities, and in improving management work relying on technological progress. However, our work still lags behind. So this year we should have the spirit of making improvements every year to make preparations for the following three tasks: First, basically stabilize market prices; second, pay attention to making 10 improvements in food supply; third, make efforts to improve service.

As for public security, Deputy Mayor Wu Zhen pointed out: In the past year, in accordance with the directive of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council and concentrating on the socialist modernization, we attached importance to seriously dealing blows at criminal activities, vigorously strengthened public security work, comprehensively tackled problems, and made marked achievements in public security work. Criminal cases showed a great decline. More and more people became brave in handling and opposing evildoers and evil deeds. Criminal elements have restrained themselves from running rampant. Social order at downtown districts and public areas has taken a turn for the better.

Deputy Mayor Wu Zhen said: We have achieved great success in seriously handling criminal offenders. However, this is an initial success which we

should not overestimate. This year's task for dealing blows at criminal activities is quite heavy. So we should attend to the following seven tasks:

1. Fully mobilize the masses to conduct deep investigations on criminal elements.
2. Correctly implement the policy and strictly handle affairs in line with the law.
3. Firmly attend to the favorable opportunity to seriously deal blows at criminal activities and comprehensively tackle problems.
4. Safely guard against criminal activities and strictly maintain public order.
5. Efforts must be made to check obscene products and eliminate spiritual pollution.
6. Strengthen the construction of and dissemination of the legal system.
7. Strengthen the construction of the ranks of public security, the procuratorate, and the judiciary, take precautionary measures, and make proper contributions to the realization of taking a fundamental turn for the better in social order and the guarantee for a smooth progress in socialist modernization.

Nie Bichu, deputy mayor and concurrently chairman of the planning committee, made a report on the 1983 municipal economic development and a draft report on the 1984 economic plan.

In his report, Deputy Mayor Nie said: Inspired with the spirit of the 12th party congress, all fronts across the municipality in 1983 conscientiously implemented the principle of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating, and improving and made efforts to create a new situation in socialist modernization. Our municipality implemented well the economic and social development plan, and scored great achievements in all fields.

In 1984, the whole municipality's main tasks for economic and social development plan are: We should further implement the principle of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating, and improving and various key measures set forth by the central authority, concentrate on raising economic results, firmly attend to the comprehensive consolidation of the enterprises, continue readjusting various product and industrial structure, accelerate the pace of technological transformation and progress, improve the quality of the enterprises and the level of economic management, concentrate financial and material resources on key production and key construction projects, strictly control the increase of the funds for consumption, make good arrangements for the livelihood of the people, conduct reforms in enthusiastic and stable manner, enliven the circulation of commodities, make efforts to balance the

relations between various economic sectors, promote a gradual, steady increase of the economy, ensure increases in production and income, attend to both the speed of economic increase and the increase in economic results, strive to increase both economic results and production, and make good preparations for the future economic development.

Deputy Mayor Nie Buchu said: In order to accomplish the 1984 economic development tasks, we must take the following measures to make plans and arrangements.

1. In accordance with the demands of markets at home and abroad, we should concentrate on developing new and marketable products and steadily increase industrial production on the basis of improving economic results.
2. We should make greater breakthroughs in the transformation and advance of technology so as to develop the whole municipality's economy to a new level.
3. We should conscientiously implement the guidelines of document No. 1 of the central authority, develop further rural commodity production, and increase grain and nonstaple food production.
4. We should unswervingly continue to implement the principle of importing technology from foreign countries and enlivening the domestic economy, stimulate foreign economy and trade, and enthusiastically expand exports.
5. We should concentrate on key construction projects and set returns from investments as soon as possible.

Deputy Mayor Nie Buchu concluded: The tasks we face are honorable and arduous. Although we have many difficulties on the road advance, there are still ways to overcome them. So long as we conscientiously implement the principles and policies of the central authority, conduct party rectification, seek unity of thinking, upgrade our understanding, and unite as one, inspired with enthusiasm and the concerted efforts of the people of the whole municipality, we will certainly be able to create a new situation in socialist modernization, overfulfill the 1984 economic and social development plan, push forward the economic construction of Tianjin Municipality, and make new contributions to the country.

Li Changxing, director of the municipal financial bureau, made a report on the municipality's final financial account for 1983 and a draft report on 1984's budget.

Members participating in the second session of the seventh municipal CPPCC committee attended today's session as nonvoting delegates.

CSO: 4005/508

NORTH REGION

CONFERENCE ON PEOPLE'S CONGRESS ELECTION HELD

SK310511 Hohhot Nei Mongol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Mar 84

[Excerpts] The regional election work conference was held on 29 March to study and plan for the elections for the next people's congresses at the levels of the city; the banner, city, autonomous banner, city [shi] without districts, and district under cities; and the township, [words indistinct], and town. Batubagen, chairman of the regional people's congress standing committee and chairman of the regional electoral committee, presided over and addressed the conference. He said: The term of the previous people's congresses at the banner and county level expired at the end of 1983 and elections for the next congresses should have been held on schedule. However, because of the institutional reform and the work to separate government administration from commune management and establish township governments, elections for the people's congresses at the county and the township levels are postponed to be conducted by the end of 1984, according to a decision of the NPC Standing Committee. The regional people's congress standing committee have also made a corresponding decision to postpone the elections for the next people's congresses at the levels of the banner and county and the township and [words indistinct], which should be held before the end of 1984. Except for Baotou City which has already convened the people's congress and elected leading bodies, cities under the direct control of the region should also convene the people's congresses this year to elect leading bodies.

Comrade Batubagen said: Elections for the people's congresses at the city, the banner and county and the township and town levels are a necessary system stipulated by state law. They are a task for all the people and for the whole party. CPC committees at all levels should exercise careful leadership so that they can ensure a success in the task. All CPC committees should each designate a major responsible comrade to take charge of the election work.

He Yao, chairman [as heard] of the regional people's congress standing committee and vice chairman of the regional electoral committee, delivered a report on the elections for the people's congresses at the three levels and put forward specific arrangements.

The conference also studied ways to prepare for the second session of the sixth regional people's congress.

Also present at the conference were Hao Xiushan, Zhou Beifeng and Butegeqi, vice chairmen of the regional people's congress standing committee and vice chairmen of the regional electoral committee; Seyinbayar, vice chairman of the regional people's congress standing committee; and (Du Songlin), Badalahu, and (Wang Rending), vice chairmen of the regional electoral committee.

CSO: 4005/508

NORTH REGION

OFFICIALS PAY LAST RESPECTS TO GUO XINGLAI

SK051114 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 19 Mar 84 p 2

[Excerpt] On the morning of 15 March, leading comrades of the provincial CPC committee, the provincial people's congress, the provincial government, and the provincial CPPCC committee, and cadres and the masses from the provincial-level units paid last respects to Comrade Guo Xinglai, deputy director of the organizational department under the provincial CPC committee and member of the provincial discipline inspection committee, at No. 2 hospital attached to Shanxi Medical College.

After failing to respond to treatment, Comrade Guo Xinglai died at the age of 64 Taiyuan on 11 March 1984.

Paying last respects to Comrade Guo Xinglai at the hospital were Luo Guibo, Li Ligong, Li Xiuren, Wang Senhao, Wang Kewen, Wang Tingdong, Lu Gongxun, Zhang Cai, Wu Dacai, Ma Guishu, Jiang Yi, Yan Hongwu, Zhang Weiqing, Guo Yuhuai, Wu Guangtang, Wang Xiujin, Wang Dingnan, Zhao Yuting, Pan Ruizheng, Shi Xingsan, Jia Jun, Bu Hongyun, Wang Wenzhang, Zhao Lizhi, Hu Xiaoqin, Han Hongbin, Zhang Tianyi, Jia Yunbiao, Wei Fengqi, and Yan Dingchu.

Wreaths were sent by Huo Shilian, Luo Guibo, Li Ligong, Li Xiuren, Wang Senhao and Wang Kewen and leading comrades of the organizational department of the provincial CPC committee. Wreaths were also sent by some units, including the provincial CPC committee, the provincial people's government, Ministry of Geology and Mineral Resources, the organizational department of the provincial CPC committee, veteran cadres' bureau under the provincial CPC committee, the provincial personnel affair bureau and the Wuxiang County CPC Committee.

CSO: 4005/508

NORTH REGION

TIANJIN CPPCC COMMITTEE SESSION OPENS 1 APR

SK020351 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 2 Apr 84

[Excerpt] The second session of the seventh municipal CPPCC committee opened yesterday morning at the Zhong Auditorium of the Tianjin Guesthouse. Chen Bing, chairman of the municipal CPPCC committee, presided over the session. Attending the opening ceremony were leading comrades of the municipal CPC committee, the municipal people's congress standing committee, the municipal people's government, the municipal advisory commission, and the municipal discipline inspection commission, including Zhang Zaiwang, Wu Zhen, Bai Hua, Yang Jianbai, Fan Quan, Hao Tianyi and Tan Songping. Jin Xianzhai, standing committee member of the National CPPCC Committee staying in Tianjin, also participated in the opening ceremony. Attending the session were vice chairmen of the municipal CPPCC committee, including Wang Enhui, Li Shusen, Zhao Jinsheng, Zhou Ru, Wang Yusheng, Yang Tianshou, He Zongqian, Yu Songting, Chen Ruyu, and Liao Canhui.

The session first adopted its agenda and date and the namelist of chairman, vice chairmen, and members of its motions examination committee. Huang Tifei, vice chairman of the municipal CPPCC committee, made a work report entitled "United To Make New Contributions to Creating a New Situation in All Fields of Tianjin's Socialist Modernization." Wan Guoquan, standing committee member of the National CPPCC Committee, relayed the guidelines of the fourth standing committee meeting of the Sixth National CPPCC Committee.

Huang Tifei's work report falls into two major parts: the summing-up of the work done over the past year by the standing committee of the seventh municipal CPPCC committee; and the tasks ahead.

CSO: 4005/508

NORTH REGION

HEBEI LEADERS TAKE PART IN ARBOR DAY ACTIVITIES

HK231311 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 13 Mar 84 p 1

[Report by Wang Xingfen and Cui Haifang: "Gao Yang Takes Part in Activities of Tree Planting in Shijiazhuang, in which 100,000 People Participated"]

[Excerpt] The warm weather has brought with it the annual Arbor Day. Today the leading party and government comrades of Hebei Province as well as those of Shijiazhuang Prefecture and City and the responsible comrades of the PLA units stationed in Shijiazhuang, together with 100,000 armymen and civilians in the provincial capital, have taken part in activities for planting trees and covering the city with trees.

Among the leading comrades of the province, prefecture, city, and the PLA units stationed in Shijiazhuang who took part in the tree planting activities today with the armymen and civilians are: Gao Yang, Xing Chongchi, Gao Zhanxiang, Xie Feng, Wang Zheng, Yin Zhe, Li Feng, Ye Liansong, Lu Chuanzan, Qu Weizhen, Yang Zejiang, Bai Shi, Xu Chunsheng, Zhang Zhenchuan, Wang Yi, Wang Zuwu, Du Jingyi, Wang Kedong, Zhao Zhuoyun, Wang Yu, Wang Youhui, Jia Qiyun, Xu Ruilin, Li Xing, and Jia Ran. Zhao Lin, head, and Chen Dong, deputy head, of the liaison group of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification, also took part in today's activities.

CSO: 4005/508

NORTH REGION

READJUSTMENT OF HEBEI NORMAL SCHOOL LEADERSHIP

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 16 Feb 84 p 4

[Article by reporters Tan Feng [6151 7364] and Xue Wenru [5641 2429 5423]: "The Provincial CPC Committee of Hebei Readjusts the Leading Group of Hebei Normal School"]

[Text] Because of the employment and shielding of the "three types of people" and of the people who during the "Cultural Revolution" committed serious errors, the leading groups of the Hebei Normal School has already been readjusted by the Hebei provincial CPC committee, which is motivated by a desire both to adjust and to change.

At the same time as the adjustment of the school's leading group, eight persons of the middle-level leading cadre who had serious problems during the "Cultural Revolution" were sternly dealt with.

Hebei Normal School is an important high-level institution in Hebei Province. During the Cultural Revolution this institution was a unit in the city of Shijiazhuang where the "struggle" cadre were fiercest and where wrong, false and misjudged cases were numerous. However, the previous two school CPC committees did not diligently undertake the work of combing out these people, enabling some people who had risen "in rebellion" and who had done many bad things to seize a leading role in some important departments. From 1979 to 1981 the school CPC committee promoted more than 100 middle-level leading cadre, some of whom were key elements of the rebellion or who committed the errors of beating, smashing or looting during the "Cultural Revolution," and for some of them their problems were even more serious. The provincial and municipal committees several times sent fact-finding groups to be stationed at the Normal School for investigation and solution, but during the last two sessions of the National People's Congress the school CPC committee maintained a passive, indifferent and obstructive attitude toward the work of clearing up the "three types of people." So much so that the problem of the "three types of people" and those who made serious mistakes during the "Cultural Revolution" was not cleared up for a long time.

In November 1983, based on the people's reaction, the provincial CPC committee once again sent a fact-finding group to be stationed at the school, where

they diligently undertook an investigation. The investigation group overcame much opposition, got close to the masses and widely listened to the opinions of staff members. In a month's time they basically uncovered the problems of eight middle-level leading cadres during the "Cultural Revolution" and of the school CPC committee obstructing the Central Committee's provisions in regard to handling the "three types of people." The provincial CPC committee made timely decisions and individually relieved or suspended from duty the eight people who had committed serious errors and demanded that they investigate their own problems; as well, they readjusted the school CPC committee guiding group. Now, the secretary of the Hebei Normal School CPC committee and the school principal are both newly appointed. The original secretary and principal, as well as one assistant principal, have all been transferred from Hebei Normal School and separately assigned other work. The new Hebei Normal School CPC committee has determined to remove two of those belonging to the "three types of people's from party membership. The provincial CPC committee and the provincial people's government will also continue to deal with the problems still remaining at Hebei Normal School from the "Cultural Revolution."

12586
CSO: 4005/406

NORTH REGION

BRIEFS

COLLEGE ENROLLMENT HIGHEST EVER--Beijing, 2 Apr (XINHUA)--Colleges and universities in China will enroll 430,000 students in junior and senior college courses, an all-time high. The figure includes 36,000 to attend special training courses for cadres and 10,000 middle school teachers for advanced studies. According to a five-year plan made last year by the Education Ministry and the State Planning Commission, China's colleges will gradually increase annual enrollment to 550,000 in 1987, a 75 percent increase over the 1982 figure of 315,000. The number of college students will increase at an average annual rate of 121,000 and will reach 1,760,000 by 1987. This will mean a 53 percent increase over the 1,153,000 students who were in college in 1982. Education Minister He Dongchang noted not long ago that China's higher education still lags behind the needs of the country's economic construction and social development. [Text] [OW020918 Beijing XINHUA in English 0831 GMT 2 Mar 84]

CSO: 4000/292

NORTHWEST REGION

INTELLECTUALS REPORTED SUPPRESSED IN ZIAN

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Feb 84 p 1)

[Article by Liu Binyan [0491 6333 7159] and Correspondent Yuan Chungan [5913 2504 0049]: "Dirt Beneath White Clothes"]

[Text] Everyone knows that the old capital city of Xian has many historic sites. People may not necessarily know, however, that there are also some living "historic sites." For example, in the Workers Hospital of the Xian Electrical Equipment Manufacturing Company (XEEMC), vestiges of the "Great Cultural Revolution" which ended seven years ago are preserved in good arrangement nearly intact.

During the "Cultural Revolution," the old specialist in gynecology, Nie Yuge [5119 3768 2706], had two ribs broken by a beating, smashing and looting element, a certain Chen [7115]. Fifteen years later, this certain Chen returned to provoke and abuse Nie Yuge again. Dr. Nie said, "See, you haven't changed from your old manner of when you were beating people." This certain Chen replied, "Humph! When it comes time to beat people, I will again!" These words reflect a reality: In that hospital, the position of intellectuals who suffered in the "Cultural Revolution" has not changed much.

That is because certain people exert all their strength to safeguard the "achievements" of the Great Cultural Revolution." Since the beginning of the "Socialist Education" movement 20 years ago, the surgical specialist Liu Fang [0491 2397] has met with disaster. He was nearly executed by shooting twice: he was imprisoned for 4½ years, and once out, his wages were not paid for a long period and the grain ration of his family was cut off. From 1977 to 1978 Comrade Hu Yaobang received Liu Fang three times. On the fourth meeting he gave instructions that Liu should be rehabilitated but the controlling powers of XEEMC and the hospital refused. Only several years later was there no choice but to grudgingly allow Liu Fang to come to work, although difficulties were still created without end. He had originally been the chairman of surgery since 1952. Thirty years later, he ended up being insufficiently qualified, only able to be an "acting chairman." At the same time that the present deputy hospital director, Liu Heren [0491 0735 0088], was cleverly spreading it around that Liu Fang was the "acting chairman," he also let it be known that a certain "specialist" Zhang [1728] who had been a thug in the "Cultural Revolution" and had framed people was "responsible for overall surgery." The main reason that Liu Fang was framed and nearly lost his life in 1964 for "creating 58 instances of malpractice" and "engaging in class

retaliation and cruelly injuring poor and lower middle peasants" was that at the time Liu Heren did his utmost to have Zhang, his fellow townsman from north Shaanxi, seize leadership power from Liu Fang's hand.

In 1964 the XEEMC hospital had over 300 medical personnel; over 100 of them became targets of the "Socialist Education" movement. Many intellectuals that were targets of the dictatorship in that movement and the "Cultural Revolution" have still not yet been fully politically rehabilitated and their goods and materials confiscated in house searches have not been returned. They have uncertain titles, are not promoted and are not even allowed to participate in scholarly activities, publish papers nor take part in conferences for selection of advanced personnel. He Qingzhou [0149 0440 3166] could be called a typical example of this hospital's "rehabilitation" and "policy implementation." His position of deputy hospital director has been restored, but his job? Looking after the storehouse! He still wears the imposed label of a "bourgeois element."

And what about the proteges of the "Four Clean-ups," the "Three Anti-'s," the "Class Ranks Purification," the "Criticize Lin Biao and Confucius" and the "Criticize Deng" campaigns? They are still proteges. During the "Combing Out" movement after the "Gang of Four" was smashed, at least five people who had been persecuted in the "Cultural Revolution" were again fiercely persecuted as being the "'Gang of Four's' people." The former personnel director, Ren Yucheng [0117 3768 2052], opposed outrages committed by factional elements, so he suffered from all kinds of ruination in those years. Given electric shock as a "mental patient," he continued to suffer during the "Combing Out." No work has yet been arranged for him. Although the third level "Cultural Revolution" leader Liu Heren did not speak clearly in the "speak clearly" meeting, yet he was appointed to deputy hospital director. He called himself a person from an uneducated "sheep grazing" background during the time of "contrasting past misery with present happiness." Now he is a graduate from the "Railways Medical School." Upon investigation, that medical school had not yet been founded in the year he "graduated."

In all previous political movements, the "Leftist" faction has loved to shout, "Pledge death while guarding," but what were they guarding? While many specialists who graduated from standard medical schools and had achievements in scientific research 20-30 years ago can only be ordinary doctors, brick-layers and tilers who did not graduate from primary school nonetheless are "physicians in charge." An old doctor over 70 has to provide outpatient service to over 100 people every day. He has no time to recover should he fall ill while Zhang, who does not attend to his proper duties nor have the slightest knowledge, appropriates materials and goes off to all corners to attend scholarly meetings, taking advantage of the opportunity to rove around and amuse himself. The old specialist Liu Fang lives in an old broken down small earthen room, Nie Yuge in a delapidated Ming dynasty temple while Zhang is assigned to a spacious three room flat. He also enjoys the privilege of not being investigated on many cases of irresponsible malpractice. How did he get these "achievements of the Cultural Revolution"? Only by being a highly "creative" thug, a specialist in extorting confessions via cigarette butt burns.

Those sharing these material benefits have naturally created a kind of social force; they are safeguarding Liu Heren and his backstage supporters and have been protected by them. A certain Wang raped a female patient and was discharged from the army and sentenced. Thus has he risen to be chairman of the gynecological world. Liu Heren hid the truth from most of the people in the clinic and hospital, allowing him to rise to "people's representative" of the Lian Hu region. When he went to the countryside he had a plan to have someone killed. He concealed it and when it was found out he nonetheless became a provincial level advanced worker! The person conferred with the title of anaesthetist dares not enter the operating room because he cannot anaesthetize at all! One who has never been a nurse has become head nurse. A boiler repairman became radiation technologist. It is then no wonder that this hospital of fine equipment and considerable size sees frequent mal-practice: Injurious misdiagnoses of malaria; picking up ethyl alcohol as an anaesthetic; use of scalding water for enemas; giving infusions via bottles with toxic bacteria....

Such social power is naturally irreconcilable with the Party's intellectual policy. These people have "capitalist class liberalization" labels in their hands which they can clap upon any intellectual who dares oppose them. Neurology specialist Wang Mingqian [3769 2494 6197] who worked long years despite his own serious illnesses, was so labeled. He is upright and frowned upon the perverse acts and illegal titles of Liu Heren and his gang. He was attacked in retaliation 13 times when being considered for wage adjustment, review for advances, promotions, housing allocation, etc., and was forced to retire in the end.

People dependant upon revolt to achieve material benefits say to those injured: "You should direct your hatred at Lin Biao's 'Gang of Four'!" That is not at all difficult. An old specialist says: "Don't bring up the past. Think only about doing something more for China, the Chinese people!" It is not easy to do something. Doctors are not as good as office workers, they do not even have tables for writing out patient cases. Liu Fang says: "I seek only to make myself a person!" Does this request not seem low? Yet few are those who dare to argue with him. The XIAN WAN BAO [XIAN EVENING NEWSPAPER] exposed the problems of this hospital with great difficulty, but it seems that no one high or low in the hospital saw this paper. No one dares to reveal their inner agitation. In sum, the political atmosphere here is very peculiar. There's a bit of everyone being selfprotective. More than one person has said: "In the next political movement we will do something about it."

People have said to the reporter: "To solve the problems of the XEEMC hospital requires pulling down those who have acquired material benefits from rectifying people in previous movements and who have very deep feelings toward the ultra-Left." But is it not hard to say whether this type of person exists only in the hospital? Could Liu Heren have had such audacity and such a long political life if he did not have that old XEEMC fellow townsman of Shaanxi to prop him up?

The problem is not only with the XEEMC. Why is it that it has been seven long years but the spring wind has not passed? From what the reporter saw and heard in the city of Xian, persecution of the innocent and failure to implement policy for those harmed in the "Cultural Revolution" goes far beyond the XEEMC hospital.

12615
CSO: 4005/431

CHINA POST CRITICIZES ROK SPORTS AUTHORITIES

OW120636 Taipei CHINA POST in English 9 Apr 84 p 4

[Editorial: "An Intolerable Insult"]

[Text] The Republic of China's withdrawal from the 8th Asian Youth Basketball Championships being held in Seoul, South Korea is regrettable but necessary, as the insult from the Republic of Korea basketball authorities was nothing any country with any pride and dignity could put up with.

Before the competition, the Republic of China was told that none of the participating nations except the host country would display its national flag at the games. But then on Saturday the organizing committee of the championships yielded to the demands of the manager of the delegation from the China mainland by allowing all the participating delegations except the ROC to fly their national flags at the opening ceremony.

The ROC delegation protested the decision and then announced their decision to withdraw from the championships.

The ROC and the ROK are long-time allies with formal relations. The ROK therefore should not have allowed communist, China, with which it has no diplomatic relations, to participate in the basketball tournament since it had already invited the ROC to take part in it. It was, furthermore, unreasonable not to let the ROC delegation fly its national flag in the gymnasium.

And then the ROK basketball authorities broke faith with the ROC by allowing all delegations at the games, except the ROC, to fly their national flags. That is definitely a disgraceful act on the part of the organizers of the championships. That action has tarnished the image of the ROK as a democratic and anti-communist country that upholds freedom and justice.

What the South Koreans are trying to gain by buttering up the delegation from the mainland is nothing we wish to comment on here. However, we wish to remind the people and government of the ROK that abandoning friendship and violating justice for expediency is harmful to a country like the ROK, which needs the support of all other free world countries.

Our basketball players must not feel discouraged by the frustration. They should go on working to sharpen their skills. They will win international acclaim as long as they prove they are superior.

MINISTER URGES CLOSER TIES WITH U.S. BUSINESSES

OW081437 Taipei CNA in English 1416 GMT 8 Apr 84

[Text] Taipei, 8 April (CNA)--Economics Minister Chao Yao-tung has submitted a four-point proposal to the government regarding the nation's science and technological development.

Minister Chao made a 20-day visit to the United States late last year. He made a report recently on this U.S. trip to the government emphasizing the importance of science and technological development to the nation's economic growth and social development as a whole.

Minister Chao said that in order to accelerate the nation's science and technological development, this nation should play an active role in attracting leading enterprises in the United States to make investments in this nation and to use Taiwan as a base to develop their multi-national business. He said he noticed the economic activities in the U.S. have become reactivated and the U.S. industry is seeking to improve their management and to accelerate technological development to improve the competitiveness of their products. He pointed out the significance of timing to invite American enterprises making investments here.

The minister also spoke of the advantages of developing software packages. He said that the Institute of Information Industry in the future will recruit more specialists in software and encourage the information industry here to cooperate in software development.

Referring to technological transfer, Minister Chao said that a market-oriented policy should be adopted. He elaborated that this nation should encourage American manufacturers to use Taiwan as a base to expand their multi-national business. Both the sources of hi-tech and the markets of hi-tech products to be produced here will be secured under such a practice, the minister said.

Minister Chai said that advanced technologies can be introduced to the domestic industry through international cooperation projects, be it joint venture or foreign investment.

CSO: 4000/302

TAIWAN

CHINA POST SUPPORTS NATIONAL DEFENSE BUDGET

OW060545 Taipei CHINA POST in English 2 Apr 84 p 4

[Editorial: "National Defense Comes First"]

[Text] The government's fiscal 1985 budget calls for NT\$141.8 billion for national defense and foreign affairs, accounting for 39.4 percent of the total expenditures of the central government, according to Vice Premier Chiu Chuang-huan during a report to the Legislative Yuan last month about the government's plan for the FY1985 budget. He rightly emphasized the importance of national defense in promoting national advancement.

Chiu pointed out in his report that the government gives top priority to national defense and foreign affairs in its general budget "in view of the fact that the communist bloc's united front tactics and plots are still the source of international turbulence."

To cope with this dangerous situation, he added, "we must intensify the development of our defense industry, accelerate the modernization of our armaments, and strengthen our combat capability in order to safeguard our bastion of national revival."

We support the government's large defense budget. The Republic of China's [ROC] need for strong defenses is obvious in the light of the Chinese communists' military expansion. Despite the apparent lack of tension in the Taiwan Strait and the Chinese communist regime's peace overtures, the danger exists constantly of an attack from across the strait. Communist Chinese "Premier" Chao Tzu-yang has repeatedly declared that Peking will not renounce the use of forces against the ROC on Taiwan.

That does not surprise anyone here. The ROC, with its free and affluent society, has a strong appeal for the people on the mainland. That constitutes a pain in the neck of Peking's leaders.

Over the years the ROC has devoted vigorous efforts to the modernization of its military forces.

And without doubt the efforts have produced considerable achievements; they have enhanced the ROC's self-sufficiency in weaponry production to significant extent.

Nevertheless, there is far more the nation has to do to achieve a military position sufficiently strong to ensure the security of our island bastion. The ROC is particularly in need of advanced aircraft to maintain air superiority in the Taiwan Strait.

Recently Communist Chinese military has successfully developed an all-weather fighter plane comparable in efficiency to the Soviet MIG-23. It has tipped the military balance that exists now between Taiwan and the mainland.

All this is why the ROC must work still more diligently to modernize its arsenal. Military strength is fundamental to the survival of any nation and a major yardstick used internationally to measure the power of a nation.

In the case of the ROC, rapid progress in defense capability will also serve to boost morale and stimulate confidence in the country's bright future.

National defense is, for the ROC, a field of endeavor where no effort must be spared.

CSO: 4000/302

TAIWAN

BRIEFS

EXECUTIVE YUAN GIVES POSITION--Taipei, 6 April (CNA)--Executive Yuan declared Thursday that the government of the Republic of China holds firm in the following basic positions concerning the future of Hong Kong: Hong Kong is the territory of the Republic of China and it should be returned to the government of the Republic of China; the Chinese communist regime is only a group of rebels, and any agreements it reaches with the government of the United Kingdom concerning the future of Hong Kong is null and void to the government of the Republic of China; and the government of the Republic of China will take every necessary step to protect the welfare, security and freedom of compatriots in Hong Kong and Kowloon. The government is taking and will continue to take a positive and active stand to handle the problem of Hong Kong's future, the Executive Yuan said. In order to defend the profits of our compatriots in Hong Kong, the government will do its utmost by keeping Hong Kong a "free Hong Kong" as it has been. The Executive Yuan pointed out that the government has established a special commission to study the steps to carry out the following proposals: To establish an international financial center, a world trade center and a free trade zone in Taiwan to help compatriots in Hong Kong and Kowloon in doing business here; to simplify the entry and exit procedures for the compatriots in Hong Kong and Kowloon and also to try to help them in taking up residence and finding jobs here. [Text] [OW060351
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HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

HUBEI PROVINCIAL PARTY CONSOLIDATION WORK

Hong Kong MING BAO in Chinese 15 Feb 84 p 5

[Text] The Hubei provincial CPC committee on the 17th of last month held a conference for party members and leading cadres of all ranks from departments directly subordinate to the provincial level, where the beginning of a complete party consolidation was proclaimed. In comparison with other provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, Hubei is among the later provinces and municipalities to begin this consolidation.

The provincial CPC committee determined that the full provincial party consolidation task would be directly guided by the members of the standing committee. By persisting in the principle of collective leadership and divided responsibilities the provincial CPC standing committee members divided into two groups: provincial CPC committee overall work chaired by provincial CPC committee secretary Guan Guangfu [7070 1684 1381]; provincial CPC committee deputy secretaries Wang Quanguo [3769 0356 0948], Shen Yinluo [3088 0936 3157] and Qian Yunlu [6929 6663 6922]; and provincial CPC committee standing members Li Haizhong [2621 3189 1813] and Liu Qizhi [0491 1142 1807] will manage the task of party consolidation. In addition, Xu Daoqi [6079 6670 3823], director of the Provincial Advisory Commission, and Hu Hengshan [5170 1854 1472], secretary of the Discipline Inspection Commission, will participate in the party consolidation group. Other standing committee members will be allocated to work as before, that is, managing economic work. The two groups both will implement the work responsibility system. Those allocating and managing the task of party consolidation must give consideration to former task allocations, and those allocating and managing the economic work must actively participate in party consolidation activities. At the same time, they established an office for provincial CPC consolidation to take on the responsibility of handling the daily affairs of party consolidation.

At the conference Guan Guangfu made a mobilization speech wherein he demanded close contact with the reality of the departments directly subordinate to the provincial level, and he earnestly clarified the outstanding problems that the departments directly subordinate to the provincial level must diligently solve during party consolidation. He said that preparations that have passed through long first stages have already matured in the conditions and the opportune moment of the full-scale party consolidation of the departments

directly subordinate to the provincial level. Starting now, there will be a planned and progressive full-scale party consolidation of the departments directly subordinate to the provincial level. In addition, and based on the opinions of the provincial CPC committee standing committee, he spoke of four points concerning party consolidation:

- (1) There should be a strong sense of urgency. Among the members of the provincial level's directly subordinate departments the problems in ideology, work spirit and impure organization exist equally in six manifestations. One is in the handling of problems where there is a mistaken understanding in the area of lines, principles and policies. A second is the problem of using the power of authority and the convenience of one's work to obtain personal gain. A third is an irresponsible bureaucratic work spirit. Fourth is the problem of weak and lax leadership. Fifth is the problem of relaxed discipline. And sixth is the problem of impure organization.
- (2) There must be a confidence and determination to win. Among members of the provincial level's directly subordinate departments, a great number have expressed doubts about whether party consolidation can truly solve the problems. For this reason, leading cadres must consider themselves as models and take the lead in investigation, beginning criticism and self-criticism. They must implement the policy of both rectification and correction simultaneously, must strengthen confidence with facts and must eliminate doubts.
- (3) There must be careful deployment and arrangement. The party consolidation must undergo three stages: studying documents on party consolidation and raising consciousness, taking stock and beginning criticism and self-criticism and carrying out the registration of party members as well as organization and disposition. In order to guard against just going through the motions there must be a careful deployment and arrangement. Otherwise the inspection will not be up to standard and it will be necessary to supplement the party consolidation.
- (4) Persist in working toward an even effort. The provincial CPC committee has already produced concrete resolutions: one is that under the policy of keeping to collective leadership and allocating responsibility, there will be a division into two groups for the division of responsibility in attending to the work of party consolidation and economic work as well as other tasks. The second is to divide the provincial level's directly responsible departments into eight sections for the purpose of leadership, each one to organize strong groups for leading party consolidation. The third is that under provincial CPC committee leadership there will be established the office for provincial CPC committee party consolidation to manage the daily affairs of party consolidation.

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HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

GUANGDONG LIAISON GROUPS SENT TO AID CONSOLIDATION

Hong Kong MING BAO in Chinese 16 Feb 84 p 5

[Text] The leading group for party consolidation work of the Guangdong provincial CPC committee recently determined that it will send out liaison groups to the first-phase, first-group party consolidation units of the provincial level's directly subordinate departments. The 96 members of the liaison group, having undergone 6 days of short-term collective training, will set out in the next few days for 22 first-group party consolidation units to begin work.

This occasion of sending out liaison groups is for the purpose of guaranteeing that first-group party consolidation units do not go wrong in the party consolidation. The duties of the liaison groups are, in a timely manner, to comprehend and note carefully the developing conditions of the party consolidation work and to strengthen the connections between higher and lower levels. They are to exchange experiences from party consolidation work and to strengthen the leadership in the task of party consolidation for the benefit of the provincial CPC committee and of each unit of the party organization.

Some of the members of the liaison groups sent out are retired from the front line of the old cadres, some are key leaders currently working in the provincial level's directly subordinate departments and some are middle-aged and younger cadres in leadership positions at the municipal, prefectoral and county levels.

During the 8 to 14 February collective training, the secretary of the provincial CPC committee and group leader of the leading group for party consolidation work of the provincial CPC committee, Lin Ruo [2651 5387], and the secretary of the provincial CPC committee, Xie Fei [6200 7236], both spoke to the liaison group's collective training class. They introduced to the liaison group the conditions of the first stage under which the party consolidation units of the first groups of the province level's directly subordinate departments would study party consolidation documents and the deployment from now on of party consolidation work and also spoke of the duty of the liaison groups and their methods of working.

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